

HISTORIC TOWNS IN ESSEX

~MALDON~

HISTORIC TOWNS ASSESSMENT REPORT
1999



ENGLISH HERITAGE



Essex County Council

MALDON

HISTORIC TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT

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MALDON

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Maldon and forms part of the Essex Historic Towns Survey. This is an extensive urban survey as defined by English Heritage (1992) of 32 historic settlements in Essex. This project, funded by English Heritage, forms part of a nationwide reassessment of the management of the urban archaeological resource. The project is being carried out by Essex County Council's Planning Department and takes as its basis a survey carried out by the County Council in the early 1980's. This was published as Historic Towns in Essex (Eddy and Petchey 1983) and adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the County and District Councils.

This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Essex Sites and Monuments Record (ESMR), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest, an RCHME Level 1 survey of the industrial archaeology, records held by the County Planning Department's Historic Buildings Section, and various cartographic and documentary records (following an assessment of such records by Dr Chris Thornton of the Victoria County History, Essex). The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the ESMR database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For the purposes of this study the Roman period is the time-span between 43-410, the Saxon period is 410-1066, the medieval period is 1066-1536, the post-medieval period is 1536-1900 and the modern period is 1900 to the present day. This corresponds to the period divisions used by the ESMR.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The archaeology of Maldon falls into two distinct groups. Firstly there is the major Iron Age and Roman settlement (which is known in the archaeological literature as Heybridge, but partially within Maldon parish) which is sited in the low-lying marshy area at the head of the Blackwater estuary between the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater. This was followed by a period of early Saxon settlement which was not urban in nature. Secondly there is the Saxon *burh* and an area of late Saxon settlement on the top of the ridge to the south of the rivers, followed by medieval and post-medieval Maldon (with post-medieval industrial development on the low-lying marshy land). Maldon is located at the lowest bridging point of the Blackwater/Chelmer estuary.

The surface geology of the Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon site consists of sands and gravels and alluvial silts. The estuary itself is flanked by wide expanses of salt-marsh and contains a number of low islands formed by the deposition of alluvial silts. To the west and north of the estuary the ground rises to form ridges of boulder clay, capped with gravel. Maldon town is sited at the end of an east-west ridge on the south side of the Blackwater at a height of 30m OD. The ground slopes steeply on the northern side down to the river, but there is a more gradual slope to the east down to the Hythe and the estuary, and the slope to the south of the town is very gentle. Heybridge is sited on the northern side of the marsh area, just above the 5m contour.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN

There is substantial evidence for prehistoric settlement along the shores of the Blackwater estuary from the Mesolithic period onwards. Rural settlements dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been excavated at Slough House Farm, Chigborough Farm and Lofts Farm, all to the north-east of Heybridge. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement and an associated cremation cemetery, including a ring-barrow and circular post-built structures have been also excavated at the Elms Farm site, Heybridge. The earliest occupation of the Maldon hill-top appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade.

In the Late Iron Age the hill-top appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon, focused on Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995). The settlement here appears to have been relatively sparsely occupied, widely spread over the low-lying area and of high status. Recent excavations at Elms Farm recovered enclosures, round-houses, a possible temple and a quantity of imported pottery including a large assembly of wine amphora.

Settlement on the low-land continued unbroken from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, and the settlement itself developed into a small town. The transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period is characterised by the laying of metalled roads and large expanses of gravelled surfaces between them. The gravel surfaces seem to have been used as occupation surfaces, into which the foundations of wooden buildings, pits and ditches have been cut. The main Roman road ran north-south presumably eventually linking the settlement to Kelvedon and ultimately Colchester. This road turned to the south west, presumably heading for a crossing point across the river. A possible second road ran roughly parallel to the main road on the western side, and a further three 'side-streets' joined it at right-angles on the eastern side. The roads provided the framework for the layout of the settlement and divided it into distinct zones of activity which can be defined as a zone of pitting, occupation and small-scale industrial activity within narrow strip plots along the south of the site, a temple precinct to the north of this zone, a possible market place and an area of domestic activity along the northern side of the site. The cemetery appears to have been located to the east of the town, as part of it was discovered on the Bouchernes Farm and The Towers sites.

The Roman settlement seems to have had a market function for an agricultural hinterland, a religious function centred on the temple and also to have undertaken a broad range of small-scale manufacturing activities. The settlement pattern consisted of fairly large individual plots, each containing a main structure fronting on to the road. The environmental evidence suggests that there were also paddocks for livestock within the built-up area, so a picture of diverse activity within the settlement has emerged. The imported ceramic evidence indicates a decrease in the amount of imported pottery present from the second century onwards. However, the evidence from the site morphology suggests that the decline of the town itself took place in the third and fourth centuries. There was still a settlement there in the late fourth or even early fifth century, with the temple remaining more or less intact throughout.

The earliest evidence for the Saxons in Maldon is again from the low-lying area at the head of the estuary. Here the early Saxon features excavated generally seem to occur in close proximity to those of latest Roman date; in some cases the upper fills of the Roman features contain occasional sherds of early Saxon pottery. A number of Saxon buildings, mainly of sunken-floor type have been excavated, both in the 1993-4

excavations at Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995) and on the 1972 excavation at Crescent Road (Drury and Wickenden, 1982). The Saxon occupation on this area dates to the fifth to sixth centuries and it is not urban in nature. It is also known that there was settlement from the 6th to the early 10th century on the rural sites around the estuary, as at Slough House Farm and Chigborough Farm and that large fish traps were being built.

In 913 King Edward the Elder and his entourage camped at Maldon whilst a defensive *burh* was built at Witham. In 916 he ordered a *burh* to be built at Maldon itself, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. The remnants of the Maldon *burh* were identified in the 18th century by the antiquarians Joseph Strutt and Nathaniel Salmon as an earthwork on the west side of the town on the top of the ridge with the main Chelmsford and London Road cutting through it. Archaeological work by Essex County Council and the Maldon Archaeology Group has located evidence of a substantial earthwork enclosure in this position (Brown, 1986), although the dating for the enclosure is uncertain. Nothing is known about what was in the interior of the *burh*.

The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the *burh*, along the main road that led from the *burh* down to the Hythe. There was a small market-place, probably a church (on the site of medieval All Saint's Church) and at least two main phases of late Saxon timber buildings on the south side of the High Street. There may well have been a quay at the Hythe and the church of St Mary is of Saxon origin. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD. In 991 a Viking fleet sailed up the Blackwater estuary and landed on an island to the east of the town. The resulting battle between Vikings and Saxons is the most significant historical event to take place in the Maldon area, and is recorded in a famous Anglo-Saxon poem. Maldon town itself appears to have escaped the destruction of the battle.

The Domesday survey records Maldon at the beginning of the Conquest as being second in importance only to Colchester in the county. Maldon and Colchester were then the only boroughs in Essex, a status later confirmed for Maldon by a charter dating to 1171. The town also retained its mint until at least 1100 and was an important port (chiefly concerned with the transshipment of goods from London). The wealth of Maldon is indicated by the presence of three parish churches within the urban area, All Saints, St Peter's and St Mary's. Maldon and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have more than one church in the early medieval period. In addition to the churches there was also a friary in the town, a leper hospital and the Chapel of St Mary. Beeleigh Abbey was located to the west of the town beyond the urban limits.

The basic framework of the medieval built-up area had been established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas: the urban core which roughly approximated to All Saints parish (this included the market-place), the High Street, the Hythe and Fullbridge at the crossing of the River Chelmer.

Maldon stayed within its medieval limits until the 18th century, although within the existing built-up area there was considerable building work, both with the erection of new buildings and the sub-division/conversion of older ones. The Reformation and the growth of non-conformism led to striking changes in the town, including the closure of the Friary and St Giles Hospital (and probably the chapels of St Mary and St Helen). St Peter's and St Mary's churches suffered structural neglect. During this period new religious establishments included the Independent/Congregational Chapel and the Friends Meeting House.

There was an economic revival in the 18th century largely due to the maritime trade with London. This influx of wealth is illustrated by a large amount of new building within the town, including the Plume Library and the substantial merchants' houses on Market Hill. In addition, brick facades and extensions were added to many of the older buildings to update them.

Maldon's was also the major market for a large rural hinterland. In addition there was some industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area. The Hythe area was devoted to loading and unloading of goods destined for London. The increase in maritime trade in the 18th century led to the building of mills and warehouses along the waterfronts at both the Hythe and Fullbridge. However, the completion of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation in 1797 re-routed some of the maritime trade from Maldon to Chelmsford. The town has now reverted to the role of local market town for an essentially rural district.

EVIDENCE

DOCUMENTARY

Summary assessment of the documentary and cartographic evidence

by Chris Thornton (Victoria County History)

Maldon is exceptionally well documented from the late medieval period onwards. The main series of records for Maldon are the Borough records from 1286 to 1937, including very useful court and miscellaneous books and papers and accounts (see the full catalogue in the ERO). The manor of Little Maldon also has a good series of court and account rolls for the late 14th and 15th centuries and the manors of both Great and Little Maldon have a good series of court records from the late 16th to the early 19th century. There are surveys of the Beeleigh Abbey estate dating from the 16th century suppression of the house, and court rolls for that estate from the late 17th to the 20th century. There are a reasonable number of post-medieval deeds in various ERO collections. There is an early 16th century map of the Hythe and quays but otherwise no maps before the 18th century. Nonetheless, there is a very large collection of maps and plans of the town from that date through the 19th century, most of them in the borough archive (ERO D/B 3). The main secondary work is: Petchey, W.J., 1991, *A Prospect of Maldon*. See also Smith, J.R., 1981, *The Borough of Maldon, 1688-1768*, Univ. of Leicester, PhD thesis.

Assessment of the place-name and documentary evidence

The earliest reference to the place-name Maldon dates to 913; *Mældune* means 'the hill marked by a cross'. Presumably at this date there was or had been a cross on the hill, and possibly a church and accompanying settlement. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles (translation by Anne Savage) describe the events at Maldon at the beginning of the tenth century.

913 After that in summer, between Rogation and mid-summer, King Edward went with some of his supporters to Maldon in Essex, and camped there for the time the burh was worked on and built at Witham. To him submitted a good part of the folk who had been under Danish rule.

916 *Before midsummer, King Edward went to Maldon and built the burh and founded it, before he went from there.*

917 ... *a great force from East Anglia gathered, both the land-force and Vikings they had lured into their service. They thought they would avenge their injuries, and went to Maldon; they besieged the town, and fought there until more help came for the town-dwellers from outside. The force forsook the town and left; then the men of the town went out after them.*

The Battle of Maldon is Maldon's most famous historical event. In 991 a Viking fleet sailed up the Blackwater estuary and landed on an island (possibly Northey Island), to the east of the town. The island is linked by a tidal causeway to the shore. Byrhtnoth, the royal deputy in Essex, and a contingent of Essex troops initially refused to let the invaders cross the causeway to the mainland. Byrhtnoth made the mistake of allowing the Vikings onto the mainland in order that a pitched battle could take place, which the Vikings decisively won. As a consequence of the battle King Ethelred made peace with the Vikings and paid the first Danegeld as tribute to ensure against further attacks. Maldon town appears to have escaped the destruction of the battle. The Anglo-Saxon poem describing these events is one of the most significant pieces of Early English literature.

The Domesday Book records Maldon in 1086 when the principal land-owner was the king, although Swein of Essex and Ranulf Peverel also had substantial holdings. Only Colchester and Maldon are recorded as having Borough status in Essex at that period. In Maldon there was a hall for the king, 180 burgesses houses and 18 derelict dwellings owned by the king. At least two houses belonged to Eudo the Steward, and there may well have been other buildings belonging to the other land-owners. In addition Maldon had to provide, in addition to its customary dues, a horse for campaigns and a ship.

Henry II granted Maldon a borough charter in 1171, confirming its status, and again one of the conditions was the provision of a ship for the king's defense.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Above ground remains

There is no trace of the Roman settlement above ground. The *burh* bank is just visible as a property boundary to the rear of the houses fronting Spital Road; it has been levelled elsewhere but part of its original circuit is echoed by the road pattern at the top of the town. More remains of the medieval town, including the three churches, the street-pattern and some of the buildings, the ruins of St Giles Hospital, D'Arcy's Tower, the Hythe and the Town Downs. The post-medieval period is still largely upstanding (if converted to modern uses), with a large number of buildings including the Plume Library and St Peter's Hospital, industrial structures at Fullbridge, the street-pattern, the Hythe and the recreation ground.

Excavations

There have been 40 archaeological excavations/evaluations/watching-briefs in Maldon. The majority of the work has been undertaken by either Essex County Council (ECC), Chelmsford Archaeological Trust (CAT) and the Maldon Archaeological Group (MAG). The Iron Age/Roman town at Heybridge was known largely from chance finds made in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Since the Crescent Road excavations in 1972 (Drury and Wickenden, 1982; Wickenden 1986), evidence has accumulated to suggest the presence of a sizeable multi-period settlement. This culminated in the 1993-5

rescue excavations at Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995) in advance of housing development. This site is currently in its post-excavation analysis phase. In the area of the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval town the most significant sites were The Chequers, 68 High Street, 62-4 High Street and the Friary, none of which have been published. The smaller sites have largely been reported on in ECC Internal Reports or MAG Newsletter form, although a case could be made for the collation of this information into a single article for publication in one of the County journals.

Table 1: Fieldwork, archives and publication record

ESMR	SITE	DATE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
7712-4	St. Giles Hospital, Spital Rd.	-	Finds & archive: not known	RCHM, "An inventory of the Hist. Mons. in Essex", Vol. 4, p.177-8; Nunn, S.P. 1983, "St. Giles Leper Hospital, Maldon" ESMR
	Maldon Court School	-	Finds: returned to school, Archive: None	M.A.G. W/B
	The Swan	-	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews ?	Dave Andrews ?
7725-7	62-64 High St.	1972	Finds & archive: S. Bassett	Bassett, S.R., 1972, "Final interim rep. on the excav. of the site of 62-4 High St." ESMR
7768-71	Youth Hostel Site	1973	Finds & archive: S. Bassett	Bassett, S.R., 1973, "Site of the former Youth Hostel" ESMR
14727-9	20, Spital Rd.	1980-5	M.A.G.	Brown, P.N., 1986, "The Maldon Burgh Jigsaw", ESMR
16858	9, London Rd.	1980-5	M.A.G.	M.A.G., 1986, "The Maldon <i>Burh</i> Jigsaw", p.7, ESMR
16859-61	33, Beeleigh Rd. (MBB80)	1980-5	M.A.G.	M.A.G., 1986, "The Maldon <i>Burh</i> Jigsaw", p.8, ESMR
13977	Bull Lane manhole	1978	M.A.G.	Wallis, S., 1992, "Notes of M.A.G. W/B 1978 in Bull Lane", ESMR notes
7722-3	Lloyds Bank, 68 High St. (MLB78)	1978	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive M. Eddy	Eddy, M.R., 1979, "Excavs. in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 11, p.107
14397	Post Office, 43-47 High St.	1980	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: County Hall	Eddy, M.R., 1992 "Medieval finds from the Post Office, High St., Maldon" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 23, p.147-51
7748-52	Between 5 & 7 Beeleigh Rd (MD4)	1981	Finds & archive: Colchester Museum	Eddy, M.R. & Brown, P.N., 1981, "The Saxon <i>Burh</i> at Maldon: Excavs. on land between 5 & 7 Beeleigh Rd." ESMR; also Eddy & Brown, 1982, "Excavs. in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 14, 140-1
7734-6	Church of All Saints	1984	Finds & archive: not known	Nunn, S.P., 1984, "The Parish Church of All Saints, Maldon: The Enigma of the blocked crypt" ESMR. Priddy, D.A., 1984, "Church of All Saints" ESMR note
7730	New St./Fambridge Rd.	1985	M.A.G.	Nunn, S.P., 1985, "Maldon's Carmelite Friary" ESMR
7732-3	40, High St. (Budgens)	1985	M.A.G.	Nunn, S.P., 1985, "Maldon's Carmelite Friary" ESMR
14755	The Chequers, High St (MD5)	1986	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D. 1987 "Excavs in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 19, p.266
7739	Embassy Cinema, High St (MD1)	1986	Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D., 1986, "Embassy Cinema Site" ESMR note

7740-1	Blue Boar Hotel, Silver St (MD2)	1986	Finds & archive: not known	Priddy, D.A., 1986, "Blue Boar Hotel" ESMR note
16863	Bull Lane (MD6)	1987	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D., 1987, ESMR
8028-30	Elmcroft, Highlands Drive/London Rd (MD3/EM87) alias Beacon Green 1987	1987	Finds & archive: Colchester Museum	Brown, P.N. 1987 "Elmcroft Development" ESMR M.A.G. Rep.; Bedwin, O. "Early Iron Age settlement at Maldon; the Maldon <i>Burh</i> and excavations at Beacon Green" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1992
14743	St Mary's Church (MD8)	1988, 1992	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: ESMR	Bedwin, O. 1993 "Archaeology in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 24, p.208; Bedwin, O., 1992, "Maldon, St. Mary's" ESMR; Andrews, D.D. 1988 "Maldon, St. Mary's (MD8)" ESMR
14753-4	168-70 High St (MD7)	1988	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D., 1988, "W/B at 168-70, High St. Maldon" ESMR
14777	15, Silver St.	1988	M.A.G.	Brown, P.N., 1988, "Silver St." MAGazine, Sep.1988, p.4
7802	Boucherne's Farm	1988	M.A.G.	Rees, M., 1988, "Boucherne's Farm Excav. 1983-4", M.A.G.
7801	Elms Farm (HYEF93/4)	1993-4	Archive: Bocking Place, Finds: Montrose Rd	Atkinson, M. in prep.
14759	139-141 High St, Gasworks, (MD16)	1990	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D., 1990, "The Gasworks Site, alias 139-41, High St., Maldon" ESMR
7728-9, 7731	The Friary, 1 (MD9)	1990	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: Bocking Place	Bryant, S. & Isserlin, R. 1991 "Excavations in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> ; Nunn, S.P., 1985, "Maldon's Carmelite Friary" ESMR
9019	Bull Lane trial trench (MD11)	1990	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: D. Andrews	Andrews, D.D., 1990, "Maldon Bull Lane, MD11", ESMR note
14756	Rear of 9, High St (MD12)	1991	Finds: None, Archive: ESMR	Brooks, H., 1991, "Rear of 9, High St., Maldon: W/B" ESMR note
14757-8	39 High St (MD15)	1991	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: Bocking Place	Isserlin, R. 1992 "Excavations in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 23, p.107
14782	Edwards Walk (MD21)	1991	Archive: Bocking Place	Bryant, S., 1992, "Arch. in Essex", <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 23, p.111
16862	Rear of Post office	1991	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: County Hall	Isserlin, R. 1992 "Excavations in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 23, p.107
7728-9, 7731	The Friary, 2 (MD10)	1991	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: Bocking Place	Bryant, S. & Isserlin, R. "Excavations in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1992; Nunn, S.P., 1985, "Maldon's Carmelite Friary" ESMR
14547-9	The EEV site, Gate St (MD19)	1992	Finds & archive: Colchester Museum	Medlycott, M., 1993, "Archaeology in Essex" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 24; also ECC Int. Eval. Rep., ESMR
9955	2 Spital Rd (MD17)	1992	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: Bocking Place	Atkinson, M. 1993 "Work of the ECC Arch. Section" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 24, p.185-7
13086-7	The Old Gasworks site, (MD20)	1993	Finds & archive: Colchester Museum	Medlycott, M. 1993, "The Old Gasworks Site, High St., Maldon", ECC Int. Eval. Rep., ESMR
14724-6	St Peters Hospital (MD18)	1993	Finds & archive: Colchester Museum	Ingram, M., 1993, "St. Peter's Hospital" ECC Int. Eval. Rep., ESMR
14649-	Holloway Rd.	1994	Finds & archive: Colchester	Barber, A., 1994, "Holloway Rd.,

50			Museum	Heybridge, Maldon, Essex", Cotswold Arch. Trust Rep., ESMR
14651-4	Langford Rd (HYLR93)	1994	Finds & archive: Cotswold Arch. Trust	'A prehistoric and Roman occupation and burial site at Heybridge: excavations at Langford Road, 1994' Essex <i>Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1997 28
16761-4	Tenterfield Rd. (MD22)	1996	Archive: Bocking Place	Garwood, A., 1996, "Tenterfield Rd., Maldon: Arch. Eval." ECC Int. Rep. ESMR

Finds

Roman pottery by Scott Martin and Colin Wallace (ECC Field Archaeology Group)

Prior to 1972, the Roman town at Heybridge was known largely from chance finds made in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Since 1972, evidence has accumulated to suggest the presence of a sizeable multi-period settlement, culminating in the 1993-5 rescue excavations at Elms Farm in advance of housing development. Provisional work on the pottery from this site suggests that while the site was occupied from the 1st century BC to the 5th century AD the greatest intensity was in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman period. A considerable range of Mediterranean, Central Gaulish and Gallo-Belgic imports and their copies are recorded as well as republican, Augustan and Claudian coins. The site has the largest Dressel 1 amphora assemblage north of the Thames. Field boundaries and droveways have been located on the periphery and there is also a suggestion of a second focus of settlement north of an ancient river channel which was still open in the Roman period along the side of the main north-south road. The 1972 excavations have been published in two parts (Drury & Wickenden 1982 and Wickenden 1986) with the latter author dealing with the Prehistoric and Roman occupation. The pottery was examined using the Chelmsford typology and covered the 1st to late 4th centuries. Four pits contained what was identified as kiln waste, from a nearby unlocated kiln. However, re-examination of this material provides no support for this conclusion. Four mid Roman pottery kilns were excavated in 1993-4, but little is known of their products. A note on a late 4th century ditch group from the 1972 excavations made comparisons with other late groups at Chelmsford, Wickford, Bradwell and Great Dunmow. Initial recording of the pottery from the 1993-5 Elms Farm excavations again uses the Chelmsford typology. The pottery from the Cotswold Archaeological Trust's excavations has also been classified using the Chelmsford typology (Langton & Holbrook forthcoming), although less use has been made of the form series. Nevertheless, the bulk of the pottery from this site has been classified using the same system which enhances the site's high potential for ceramic synthesis in the manner of that already achieved for Chelmsford. The site appears to have been less intensely occupied in the later Roman period.

Saxon finds by Sue Tyler (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)

A fair amount of Late Saxon pottery has been recovered from the town, not surprisingly given Maldon's status as a Saxon *burh*. A trench across the line of the postulated *burh* defences produced shell and sand-tempered pottery dating from the 9th century. Test pits prior to the building of the church hall produced 10th to 11th century pottery including St Neots ware and Thetford-type ware. They are interpreted as indicating possible settlement here before the church was built, or they may relate to the earliest phases of the church. These excavations are summarised in ESMR 7718, 7722, 7725, 7732, 7750, 7766, 7825, 7767, 8029, 8902, 14743).

It would appear that the Early Saxon settlement occurred at Elms Farm/Crescent Road (ESMR 7715-6, 7815, 7830) rather than Maldon as no Early Saxon finds come from the Maldon town itself. At Heybridge some buildings produced fifth and sixth century pottery associated with the Roman town (Drury and Wickenden 1982 and Atkinson in prep.). The pottery from the Drury and Wickenden excavations was fully published in the excavation report (Drury and Wickenden 1982); that from Atkinson's excavations is currently under study (Tyler in Atkinson in prep.).

Medieval pottery by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

A large number of excavations carried out by Essex County Council and by Maldon Archaeological Group have produced, sometimes large, groups of medieval and later pottery, of which little is published. It is imperative that the pottery from all the larger unpublished sites i.e. the former Tesco's site, Lloyds Bank and the Chequers site should be written up and published. The excavations to date have only revealed modest quantities of imports, possibly because the port of Maldon was largely concerned with the transshipment of local goods to and from London. However the presence of unusual Rhenish stonewares at the Friary site may be due to direct links with the continent, rather than as a result of trade. The majority of the pottery is however of local manufacture, from the Mile End kilns near Colchester, Hedingham and Mill Green ware.

Six partially complete medieval coarse ware cooking pots, in three size ranges, and the remains of three medieval coarse ware jugs, were excavated from a large pit at *Maldon Post Office*, 43-7 High Street (Walker 1992, 148-9). They are datable by rim type to the late 13th century and may be products of the Mile End kilns near Colchester. Medieval pottery was excavated from *Maldon Carmelite Friary* (Walker forthcoming, MD9 and 10). A small amount of pottery predates the Friary and includes a few sherds of St Neots ware and Hedingham ware. Sherds of Mill Green ware, Kingston-type ware, sandy orange ware jugs with raspberry stamped decoration, and cooking pots with H3 and E5A -type rims are all datable to c.1300, and would have been current with the founding of the friary. Some late medieval pottery is present including sandy orange ware water-pipes and unusual green-glazed Siegburg stoneware. A Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware altar vase dating to the early to mid-16th century was also found in a pre-Dissolution context. Finds of Scarborough ware in Maldon, including a fragment of a knight jug in possession of Maldon Archaeological Group (MAG), are listed by Cunningham and Farmer (1983, 66). (See also Sue Tyler's Saxon report above)

Several other excavations in Maldon produced medieval pottery but these are either unpublished, or are ECC internal publications, and as these are quite numerous they have been tabulated below. Several sites are on the High Street and some have produced pre-conquest pottery; the largest unpublished site would appear to be the former Tesco site for which there are 15 pages of pottery illustrations.

An evaluation at *Heybridge Hall* (Bryant 1992, 100-1) produced pottery of mainly 13th to 14th century date, consisting of coarse domestic wares including cooking pots and pans. Excavation of the Romano-British small town at *Crescent Road* also produced small amounts of medieval pottery including a 13th century-type cooking pot rim and 14th to 15th century sandy orange wares (Cunningham 1986, microfiche 1.H).

Table 2: Unpublished or internally published sites producing medieval pottery:-

Site location	Excavator	Information
39 High Street (MD 15)	R. Isserlin ECC	Some late medieval pottery found. Status: summary of excavation in <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> roundups (Isserlin 1992, 107)
Former Tescos site, 62-64 High Street	S.R. Bassett	Excavated '72-77, much St Neots ware and two sherds of Stamford ware found, plus other pottery, copies of pottery illustrations are in possession of H. W. Status unpublished
Lloyds Bank, 68 High Street (MLB 78)	Mike Eddy ECC	Early pottery including Ipswich ware, Thetford-type ware, Ardennes ware, early medieval ware and shell-tempered wares. Status unpublished, pottery may have been illustrated
The Chequers, High Street (MD5)	D. Andrews and MAG	Five boxes of pottery mainly 13th to 14th century in date although some earlier pottery including Thetford ware and shell-tempered wares and Hedingham ware are present. Status unpublished
Budgens, High Street	MAG	'Maldon's Carmelite Friary' MAG rep 7 site fronting the High Street 'Amounts of medieval and earlier pottery were prevalent'. Status pottery unpublished
Maldon gas works, 139-141 High Street (MD 16)	D. Andrews	Single sherds of shell-and -sand-tempered ware, Hedingham fine ware, and an off-white green-glazed fabric possibly of North French origin, plus two sherds post-medieval red earthenware. Status unpublished
The old gas works, High Street (MD20)	M. Medlycott	A small assemblage, 13th to 14th century pottery comprises Hedingham ware, Scarborough ware phase 2, Kingston-type ware and medieval coarse ware; late medieval pottery is also present and includes Mill Green-type ware, Colchester ware and sandy orange ware. Status ECC FAG internal publication 1993
St Marys Church (MD8)	D. Andrews	SMR entry- St Neots ware cooking pot, 10th to 11th C, a few sherds of Thetford-type ware, sherds of medieval coarse ware, ?Colchester ware and post-medieval red earthenware including black-glazed ware Status summary of excavation in <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> roundups (Andrews 1989, 151)
St Marys Church, 1988-92 (?also MD8)	O. Bedwin	Found unstratified; decorated fine grey ware, probably mid to late Saxon continental import, and one sherd early medieval ware Status ?ECC internal publication
Elmcroft (MD3)	O. Bedwin	Grass-tempered sherd but mainly EIA. Status summary of excavation in <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> roundups (Bedwin 1988, 266)
St Peters Hospital, off Spital Rd. (MD 18)	M. Ingram	Small assemblage comprising mid to late 12th century London-type ware jug rim, medieval coarse ware, and late medieval slip-painted and sparsely glazed sandy orange ware dating to the 14th to 15th centuries Status ECC FAG internal publication 1993
EEV site, Gate Street (MD 19)	M. Medlycott	Small assemblage comprising early medieval ware, including beaded, 12th C type cooking pot rim, slip-painted late medieval sandy orange ware, 17th C post-medieval red earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware sherd Status ECC FAG internal publication 1992
The Swan	D. Andrews	One sherd shell-tempered ware and one sherd early medieval ware
Rear of Post Office	M. Eddy	Handful of early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware sherds

Post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

No large Dissolution deposits were found at *Maldon Friary* (Walker forthcoming MD 9 and 10) and pottery from these deposits comprises slip-painted sandy orange ware and

post-medieval red earthenware, a single sherd of Langerwehe stoneware, Raeren stoneware and a post-medieval red earthenware copy of a Raeren stoneware drinking jug. Relatively large quantities of later 16th to 17th century pottery were excavated from two pits and finds include part of a Raeren stoneware panel jug, an unusual find which may reflect Maldon's status as a port. Other diagnostic sherds from these pits comprise the rim of a Surrey-Hampshire white ware tripod pipkin and a post-medieval red earthenware bottle-shaped costrel, large and small post-medieval red earthenware bowls and part of a post-medieval red earthenware fuming pot. Quite a lot of 18th century pottery is present and includes Metropolitan slipware jar forms, blue-painted English tin-glazed earthenware plates, probably from Lambeth, an English tin-glazed earthenware ointment pot, and a large Staffordshire-type slipware cup. Late 18th century teawares and cylindrical tavern mugs are also present.

Also found at the *Crescent Road* site (*Cunningham 1986, microfiche 1.H*) were sherds of post-medieval red earthenware dating from the late 15th/16th century onwards, salt-glazed stoneware, and part of a plain English tin-glazed earthenware jar. Of rather more interest is a small unglazed Iberian Mercury Jar, a sparsely, but widely distributed class of vessel, imported during the 15th to 16th centuries.

Table 3: Other sites producing post-medieval pottery

The Old Gas Works, High Street (MD20)	M. Medlycott	Part of a post-medieval red earthenware large jug or cistern Status ECC FAG internal publication 1993
EEV site, Gate Street (MD 19)	M. Medlycott	17thC. post-medieval red earthenware and tin-glazed earthenware sherd Status ECC FAG internal publication 1992
Bull Lane 1990 (MD 11)	-	PRN 9019 interim rep no author, 17th to 18th C pottery

LISTED BUILDINGS

in consultation with Dave Stenning (Listed Buildings)

The schedule of listed buildings provided in this report is derived from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest. This List has been compiled over many years through the work of many inspectors and, as a result, the reliability of the List varies from District to District. Time was extremely limited and very few interiors were looked at, or even the rear wings of buildings. Where further research has been carried out on individual buildings, this has often shown the limitations of the List descriptions. The List for Maldon and Heybridge was compiled in 1996, and can be considered to be of good reliability. It has been possible to supplement the information provided in the List through the knowledge and records of the County Historic Buildings and Design Section.

There are 216 Listed Buildings in Maldon, five of which are Grade I, twelve are Grade II* and the remaining 199 are Grade II.

Table 4: Listed Buildings by century of origin

CENTURY	NUMBER
12	1
13	1
14	6
15	14
16	33
17	20
18	30
19	104
20	5

The churches are all of flint rubble construction with stone dressings. The remainder of the medieval and early post-medieval buildings are of timber-framed construction. The earliest all-brick structures date to the 18th century, however brick didn't become the primary building material until the 19th century.

Individual properties or features of properties of particular architectural interest are described below, and general interpretation is incorporated into the medieval and post-medieval syntheses:-

The Moot Hall and 39 High Street: The wall of timber-framing between Nos. 39 and 41 is the last remains of the D'Arcy Mansion (probably dating to c.1400). The lower parts of the Moot Hall and No. 39 represent an early 15th century extension in brick (almost a separate dwelling). Later in the 15th century the Moot Hall was raised to form a tower of defensive rather than domestic character. In the late 16th century it was purchased by the Borough Council as the Moot Hall to replace the previous Moot Hall in the market-place.

The King's Head: The King's Head is either one three-bay frame of Wealden form or two semi-detached 'half-Wealdens'. These were probably built as a speculative commercial venture, and probably included shops (Andrews and Stenning 1996)

69/71 High Street: 69/71 High Street is a fine early 17th century house with a carriage arch, incorporating one wing of an earlier hall house.

Swan Hotel: Exceptional example of an urban 'compressed plan form' house of c.1400. It has a very compact hall with two long cross-wings. The high end has a first floor gallery at the rear and the low end wing has the remains of a contemporary shop-front of early arch-bracketed form and flat-roofed porch.

160-164 High Street: 160-164 High Street are a pair of semi-detached 'half-Wealdens' c.1400. One had a shop-front of early bracketed type, probably built as a speculative venture.

90, 92, 94 High Street: 90-94 High Street is a rare type of building, and seems to be a purpose-built warehouse of the 15th century.

11 High Street: No. 11 High Street is a 15th century gatehouse, apparently part of the building complex at 13/13a High Street.

13, 13a High Street: 13 and 13a High Street is a jettied 15th century building, possibly a public building. At the rear of 13/13a the 15th century cross-wing faces back into the 'enclosure', where it is jettied. It is not known why this building has this orientation.

1, 3, 3a High Street: The oldest surviving secular building in Maldon. It has an early compact urban plan with short one bay hall, jettied chamber at the high end over a bench and undershot cross-passage. It possibly dates to c.1300. There is a later jettied range to the rear.

All Saints Church: All Saints has a remarkable triangular tower with a superb late 13th century timber, shingled spire. It contains the D'Arcy aisle and vault.

The Old Vicarage: The west wing of the Old Vicarage is a 15th century priest's house, constructed as a result of a D'Arcy endowment.

Blue Boar: The front block of the Blue Boar to the left of the carriage arch is a cross-wing like building of c.1400. The carpentry is similar to that of The Swan. It may be part of Crosse's Great Tenement that is mentioned in the documentation for Maldon. The rear jettied range is seemingly a purpose-built Inn range of mid-16th century date.

13-17 London Road: 13-17 London Road was once a terrace of identical very small two-bay dwellings, possibly alms-houses. It is a remarkable survivor.

7-9 Silver Street: 7-9 Silver Street were formerly single-storey timber-framed structures, possibly market-stalls.

Maldon has a large number of surviving medieval and early post-medieval timber-framed buildings of 'standard Essex' timber-framed type with a local flavour. The above structures are only the most striking of the survivors, and there are others that are almost as good.

SYNTHESIS

PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS

Prehistoric

The low-lying land between the Rivers Chelmer and Blackwater to the north-west of medieval Maldon was occupied during the prehistoric period. The prehistoric features were mainly located to the north of the later Iron Age and Roman settlement at Elms Farm, or to the north-west on the Crescent Road site (Wickenden, 1986). They included Neolithic occupation, Bronze Age occupation and burials and Early Iron Age finds. It is thought that evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Iron Age/Roman settlement itself was largely destroyed by the more intensive later activity.

The Late Iron Age site of Elms Farm seems to post-date c.50 BC, the ceramic evidence indicating that the site was an important centre. There is an important pit full of pre-Conquest imported Roman pottery, perhaps the ritual disposal of the leftovers of a single feast, and the site has the largest Dressel 1 amphora assemblage north of the Thames. It is therefore inferred that high status/wealthy individuals were present on the site. It seems to have functioned as a centre of trade and consumption, with a primary role as a social centre. The features include roundhouses, ditches and numerous pits which occur across the whole of the site and are provisionally dated to c.50 BC - 50 AD. It appears that the Late Iron Age settlement was a relatively sparsely populated and dispersed one. Indications of a possible trackway underlying the main north-south Roman Road suggest that the settlement grew up along a route heading south toward the river and estuary.

URBAN SYNTHESIS

Roman

The Roman small town overlay the Late Iron Age settlement and probably developed directly from it. It was first identified from chance finds made in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but in 1972 the excavation at Crescent Road combined with the collation of the earlier evidence (Wickenden, 1985) established the presence of a sizeable multi-

period settlement. In 1993-5 rescue excavations took place at Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995) and Langford Road (Barber, 1997) in advance of housing development, examining a large proportion of the town (perhaps as much as 50%). The results of all this fieldwork are currently being analysed and prepared for publication, consequently the information in this summary (supplied by M. Atkinson, Elms Farm Project Manager) is only an interim statement and the interpretation of the site may change as analysis proceeds.

The division between Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement is rather poorly defined, in fact there may well be none at all. However, the early period of the Roman settlement, and perhaps its inception, is marked by the laying of the metalled roads and then large expanses of gravelled surfaces between them. These overlie features of apparent Late Iron Age date and are themselves used as occupation surfaces, into which the remains of wooden buildings, pits and ditches have been found to cut.

There is a main north-south road, presumably heading off north and eventually linking the settlement to Witham and ultimately Colchester, with three side-roads running eastwards off it. It is the roads which provide the framework for the layout of the settlement and divide it into distinct zones of activity: that is a widespread area of pitting along the south of the site, the centrally-placed temple precinct, a possible market place and an area of domestic activity along the northern side of the site.

The Roman settlement appears to have had an economic base of an agricultural nature. Part of this agricultural hinterland was excavated in the 1993 Elms Farm excavation. Analysis of the Elms Farm excavations suggests that it was a settlement on the borderline between being a large village and a small town. It appears however to have had a specialist religious function and a broad range of small-scale manufacturing activities. It was not densely occupied by buildings and probably each fairly large plot had only one main structure fronting onto the roads and tracks. The environmental evidence suggests a settlement containing open areas of pasture and indicates the presence of livestock. The presence of artefacts such as steelyard weights indicate the bagging and apportioning of produce into standard weights. The settlement probably had a function as a market centre, perhaps with a fairly small sphere of influence. Livestock and agrarian produce were brought in and sold/redistributed. The town also manufactured items for the use of its inhabitants and its hinterland, including small-scale pottery production and the casting of metallic objects (both domestic and ornamental). Surprisingly, very little evidence for a coastal economy has yet been discerned. While there is some debris from salt manufacture, only half a dozen of the features excavated produced oyster shell. The earlier suggestions that Heybridge was a major port involved in continental trade were not substantiated by the Elms Farm excavations. No structures such as wharves or warehouses have been excavated, nor does the very substantial pottery assemblage contain material indicative of direct trade links. However, both river and estuary must have played their part, and it is possible that evidence of estuarine/maritime activity lies further south and west, beyond the site and toward the river.

The decline of the Roman settlement appears to have been gradual. The imported ceramic evidence indicates a period of greatest prosperity in the 1st century AD with a gradual reduction in the scope of imported pottery from the 2nd century onwards. However this may simply reflect changes in the economic base of the settlement and the number of coins and animal bones increase in quantity in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. However, the evidence from the site morphology suggests that decline can be perhaps be perceived in the encroachment of apparent rubbish pits into the temple

precinct in the third and fourth centuries, though these still respect the temple itself. Taking the site as a whole, there are fewer pits dated to the later Roman period. This is probably a real trend and perhaps indicative of a reduced population. Alternatively, this could be a product of a change in the method of rubbish disposal, though the 1993 excavation which focused on an eight hectare area of field systems in the settlement's immediate hinterland did not yield any evidence for disposal of rubbish on the fields. The roads were maintained into the ?mid 3rd century or later, though it is difficult to determine whether they continued beyond this date in a more neglected state as tracks. Buildings were extremely difficult to discern and it is difficult to use pattern and density of structures as an indicator of the fortunes of the settlement or to determine the lifespan of the roads by buildings fronting onto them. However, the 'side' roads clearly go out of use by the late 4th or even early 5th centuries when they were all cut by a substantial set of posts - presumably a major fenceline. Elsewhere, there is evidence for buildings encroaching upon, and blocking the roads and tracks, indicating that the layout and functioning of the Roman settlement had broken down by the end of the Roman period.

The Roman urban components are :-

The built-up area (TL 8485 0805 centred)

It is thought that the Roman settlement at the head of the Blackwater estuary covered an area of approximately 25 hectares, with the 1994 Elms Farm site encompassing approximately half of the total settlement. The finding of large amounts of material during the extraction of gravel from what is now the pond at Langford Junction in 1888, suggests that occupation was as dense in this area. The excavated evidence suggests that within the settlement area there was a relatively small and dense core of plots and buildings surrounded by more dispersed settlement within strip plots. The temple is thought to have been positioned on the core perimeter. This view is substantiated by the nature of Roads 3 and 4 which immediately become mere tracks to the east of the temple precinct wall. This division between the core and surrounding settlement became fossilised later; by the 4th century it was marked by a very substantial fenceline which ran north-south the entire length of the site.

Hundreds of intercutting pits, the majority either LIA/Roman transition or early Roman in date, occurred in a dense band along the south side of the 1994 Elms Farm site, in an area occupied by long thin plots of land, divided by minor ditches which fronted on to the southernmost of the roads. These plots appear to have contained sequences of wooden buildings and the remains of both domestic and manufacturing activity. The pits generally contained a wide variety of material including, pottery, animal bone, slag and hammerscale and, occasionally, fragments of metal-working moulds. Pottery kilns and other hearths or drying structures occurred amongst these pits, attesting to likely 'cottage industry' where the inhabitants of the settlement undertook small-scale manufacturing processes alongside domestic and agricultural activities.

The northern and western parts of the Elms Farm site contained features of a domestic nature; structural remains alongside hearths and rubbish pits, which occurred in modest density, were found to occupy enclosures and strip plots along the roadsides.

Whilst the road layout remained static for the majority of the settlement's lifespan, considerable change seems to have occurred across the low-lying western areas of the site. It was originally laid out as a gravelled surface immediately after the construction of the roads. This surface was occupied by domestic dwellings (at first by traditional Iron Age style roundhouses) until the 2nd century when substantial dumps of silt

material were deposited in an effort to raise the ground surface. This would seem to suggest that the low-lying areas of the site were susceptible to freak or seasonal flooding (a band of underlying brickearth hampers natural drainage). Once built-up, these areas were reoccupied, though their usage probably underwent change.

Area B, along the northern periphery of the 1994 site, also yielded evidence of dumping and levelling activity. A wide shallow watercourse was found to run along the foot of the gravel terrace, perhaps forming a boundary to the settlement. This marshy channel was partially reclaimed in the first half of the 2nd century and again in the 3rd when a possible revetment was inserted. Some of these dumps contained significant amounts of brick, tile and *opus signinum*, suggesting that at least one substantial brick-built structure had been present in the earlier Roman settlement - though the location(s) is unknown.

The temple complex (TL 8493 0800)

The temple complex appears to have its origins in the Late Iron Age, the first phase comprising small circular and square shrine-like structures which were then replaced with a large circular building (c.11m diam.) inside a square enclosure. This was flanked by a sequence of associated circular and rectangular buildings; perhaps ancillary shrines or accommodation for priests or visitors. Around the mid-2nd century AD, the temple was replaced with a new circular construction 15 metres in diameter. At the back of this later circle was an altar base or shrine; originally constructed of flint and mortar but demolished and replaced by a more flimsy wooden shrine. Other associated buildings were erected to its south making a substantial temple complex. The temple had a clearly defined precinct, bounded by the town's road system to the north, west and south, along which substantial fencelines ran, and a wall to the east. The enclosure wall, with its entrance clearly aligned on the doorways of the successive temples was of two phases. The first was a wooden post-built structure replaced in the 3rd century by one with a rubble masonry foundation, perhaps bearing a dwarf wall on which a wooden screening wall sat. The temple complex came to an end in the later 4th century with the demolition of the precinct wall and the encroachment of pits, although these did not impinge on the temple site itself.

The market-place (TL 8492 0804)

The conjectured market place, to the north of the temple complex, contained a sequence of gravelled surfaces, apparently focused upon a large timber-lined well. However, though containing relatively few pits of Roman date, remnants of at least one roadside building and a number of hearths indicate a domestic usage of the vicinity. The well itself yielded pottery and animal bone. Three other wells were excavated across the site and all were found to contain preserved wooden linings and waterlogged fills which yielded a diverse range of organic artefacts and ecofacts.

The cemetery

The formal (roadside?) cemetery appears to have been located further to the east of the site at Crecent Road, Bouchernes Farm and The Towers site (indicating that one or all of the side-roads/tracks extended eastward to the estuary itself). In addition a number of more informal burials were excavated on the Elms Farm site.

Saxon

1Early Saxon settlement

The earliest evidence for the Saxons in Maldon is again from the Crescent Road/Elms Farm sites. There were very few actual Saxon features identified on the main area of the Roman settlement, with much of the diagnostic material being apparently deposited in the later fills of apparently Roman features. However, on the southern edge of the site there was one sunken-floored building close to a reused Roman well, but nothing else of an occupational nature in the vicinity. A fairly ephemeral, but definite, small rectangular sleeper beam-built structure was found built over one of the road junctions, clearly showing that the 'main' north-south road and the adjoining 'side' road were out of use. However, more substantial evidence of such 5th-6th century Saxon occupation was found on the northern periphery of the site. This included sunken-floored buildings as well as other cut features. All of these were located on the next step up on the gravel terracing, away from the River Chelmer and Blackwater Estuary and this may well explain why very little was found across the main area of the Roman small town. The rising watertable had apparently made the low-lying areas uninhabitable, perhaps due to seasonal flooding, so precipitating a shift in settlement onto higher ground. There is nothing to indicate this settlement was urban in nature.

2Late Saxon 'burh' and town

In 916 King Edward the Elder ordered a *burh* to be built at Maldon as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. Although a substantial earthwork enclosure has been located on the top of Maldon hill, the dating for the enclosure is uncertain, the presumption is however that it represents the Saxon *burh*. Nothing is known about the internal layout and buildings in the interior of the *burh*. The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the *burh*, with a small market-place on the crest of the hill-slope. There may have been a Saxon predecessor to the medieval church of St Peter at this end of the town. From the *burh* gates, the main street ran eastwards down the slope to the Hythe and the Church of St Mary. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD. Maldon was one of only two boroughs in Essex in 1066, the other being Colchester.

The Saxon urban components are:-

The burh (TL 8460 0708 centred)

King Edward the Elder ordered the construction of the *burh* at Maldon in 916, and it must have been completed by 917 when it withstood a siege. It is not known how long it remained as a major feature of the landscape, but in the 18th century some traces were still visible. The antiquarians Nathaniel Salmon (1740) and Joseph Strutt (1775) identified the remnants of an earthwork located at the upper end of the town as the *burh*. Strutt's drawing of 1775 shows it as a sub-rectangular enclosure, bisected by London Road, however by 1906 only fragments of the *burh* could be faintly traced. In 1986 the Maldon Archaeological Group published the compiled results of five years worth of observations on the top of Maldon hill postulating the site of the *burh* (Brown, 1986; Bedwin, 1992)). Excavations at 20 Spital Road (Brown, 1986), St Peter's Hospital (Ingram, 1993) and the EEV Site, Gate Street (Medlycott, 1992) have all uncovered large ditches on the postulated line of the *burh*. However the individual ditch sections have been dated on the basis of their finds to the Early Iron Age, the twelfth century and the post-medieval period respectively.

The built-up area (TL 8472 0708 centred)

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles suggest that there was already a settlement on Maldon hill in 913, and that there certainly was one by 917 when the towns-folk were besieged. The archaeological evidence shows that the Saxon town developed outside the eastern *burh* gates. The main street, now the High Street, led eastwards and downwards towards the Hythe. The Spital and Fambridge Roads came in from the west to join the High Street in front of the *burh* gate and Cromwell Hill and Market Hill roads led down to the crossing of the river at Fullbridge. The market-place is thought to have been sited at this junction. Excavations on the High Street at the former Chequers Hotel site (60), the former Tescos site (62-66), and Lloyds Bank (68) revealed Saxon buildings. The earliest building was a rectangular timber hall beneath the Tescos site running parallel to the street, it was dated to the tenth century. It was succeeded by a sequence of timber buildings facing on to the Saxon street frontage dating from the tenth century on both the Tescos and Lloyd Bank sites. Timber buildings dating to the eleventh century were excavated on the Chequers site. It is clear therefore that the southern side of the road was built-up in the tenth century. It is not known whether there were corresponding timber structures on the opposite side of the High Street or how far eastwards the settlement extended. St Peters Church is located immediately opposite these sites so there may well have been further settlement on the northern side. The High Street runs eastwards down to the Hythe area, where it is probable that there were quays in the Saxon period. The Church of St Mary at the Hythe (or its predecessor on the site) was late Saxon in origin. The Domesday Book records that there were probably over a hundred houses in the borough of Maldon in 1066 and a hall belonging to the King.

The market-place (TL 8489 0704)

The market-place is thought on topographical evidence to have been sited at the road junction in front of the eastern *burh* gates, where the High Street, Spital, Fambridge, and Cromwell Hill roads met.

St Peter's Church (TL 8508 0705)

St Peter's parish appears to have been the older of the two parishes on the hill-top and was therefore probably the original Saxon parish and hence parish church for the Saxon town. It may also have had a Minster function.

The Hythe (TL 8570 0687)

The High Street led eastwards from the hill-top down to the Hythe, which is known to have been in use in the medieval period and was probably in use in the Saxon period. The provision of a ship for the king as part of the burgesses dues in 1066/86 suggests that in addition to a quay and presumed loading/unloading and storage facilities, there may well have been a boat-building yard.

St Mary's Church (TL 8568 0674)

The current St Mary's Church at the Hythe is twelfth century in appearance, however there are documents recording its endowment to St Martins in London in 1056, so there must have been an earlier church on the site. Pottery dating from the 7th to 12th centuries has been recovered from a watching-brief on a ducting trench at the church (ESMR 14743).

The mint

The earliest known coin minted in Maldon dates to the reign of Athelstan (924-39) and the latest to the reign of William II (1087-1100). The coins are silver pennies. None of the known specimens have been found in Maldon, but many have been found in

Scandinavia, a testament to the Viking presence in the area. The precise location of the mint is not known but it is probable that it was sited on the king's land.

Possible enclosure (TL 8481 0710 approx.)

The curving plan of Silver Street and the top of the High Street and of the property-boundaries that front the western sides of those streets has led to suggestions that there was originally an enclosure ditch and bank along this line (D. Stenning pers. comm.), with the *burh* bank forming its rear defense. The properties on the west side of Silver Street have a substantial escarpment to the rear of the buildings on the frontage which may be a remnant of the postulated enclosure. The King's Hall and possibly the mint may have been located within this enclosure. A date for this feature is not known, but it might be late Saxon in origin.

The King's Hall

The Domesday Book records the existence of a hall belonging to the King at the end of the Saxon period. It is possible that this was a feature of the town from its inception under Edward the Elder. The location of the King's Hall is not known, however it has been postulated (D. Stenning pers. comm.) that it was located within the possible enclosure at the top end of the town, abutting the *burh*.

Medieval synthesis and components

Maldon was an important town in the medieval period, it and Colchester were the only boroughs in Essex. It also had a royal mint until at least 1100 and was an major port, as it was easier for towns such as Chelmsford and Billericay to tranship goods to and from London via Maldon rather than by the more direct overland route.

The wealth generated by Maldon's trade is demonstrated by its three churches, All Saints, St Peters and St Marys. It and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have had more than one church in the early medieval period. In 1056 St Mary's Church and parish was granted to St Martins, London. The parishes and churches of All Saints and St Peters were located near the top of the hill. St Peter's parish was much the larger (1667 acres), whilst All Saints was an island of 57 acres within St Peters. It appears that All Saints (which comprised the heart of the urban area) was originally part of St Peters parish, but that it had acquired its own church before 1189. In the early 13th century the benefices for St Peters and All Saints were united. There were two manors in Maldon; Great Maldon largely encompassed St Mary's parish and Little Maldon consisted of St Peter's and All Saints' parishes. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period.

To the west of the town, outside the urban limits, was the Premonstratensian (White Canons) Abbey of Beeleigh, founded in 1180.

The medieval urban components are:-

The built-up area (TL 8514 0699 centred)

The basic framework of the medieval built-up area was established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas. Firstly there is the urban core which roughly approximated to All Saints' parish, within this area was the market-place, the moot hall, All Saints Church and the densest housing. Secondly there was the straggle of

properties along the High Street linking the market-place and the Hythe. The boundary between St Peter's and St Mary's parishes crosses and re-crosses the street so as to enclose small groups of house plots alternately in either parish. As St Peter's parish extent was established by 1244, the house-plots must pre-date this. Thirdly there was the settlement at the Hythe, in the area between the Church of St Mary and the water. Finally there was the group of houses at Fullbridge at the foot of Maldon Hill by the crossing of the River Chelmer, where there were dwellings by 1185. The marshland between the Chelmer and the Blackwater was embanked and a causeway built linking Fullbridge at Maldon and High Bridge (Heybridge). This had taken place by the twelfth or thirteenth century when the Old English place-name *Tidwalditun* was replaced by the Middle English *Heybridge*.

The refurbishment of 160-166 High Street uncovered the original timber-framing of three 15th century buildings. The northern two, which were probably built around 1400, were a pair of 'Wealden' houses, each with a shop in their end bay. A pair of 'Wealden' Houses has also been identified at the Kings Head Hotel (38-40 High Street). Both pairs of 'Wealden' buildings are of very similar dimensions, consisting of four bays about one rod long, again with a shop in the end bays. On the basis of the evidence from the 'Wealden' houses, coupled with the dimensions of the D'Arcy town-house and map-based measurements of the remainder of the town, it has been suggested that the Maldon was laid out in tenement blocks measuring 4 rods (66 feet) in width (Andrews and Stenning, 1996). In the case of the 'Wealden' pairs these were subsequently subdivided to form two blocks of two rods each. The D'Arcy townhouse occupied the full tenement block of 4 rods. The 'Wealden' houses are located at either end of the High Street suggesting that there was not only an act of planned land allotment in the heart of the medieval town outside the gates of the Saxon *burh* but that it extended all the way down the High Street towards the Hythe. It is not known when this planning took place; it may be late Saxon in date or it might have formed part of the 12th and 13th century rebuilding of the town.

At 62-66 High Street (ESMR 7725-7) in the 12th century an extension, including a kitchen, was built on to the back of the existing Saxon building. The Saxon portion was demolished in the late 13th century and a new timber-framed hall was built running parallel to the street with a single cross-wing at right-angles to it and separated from it by a narrow passage. There were subsequent replacement and additions to this building, but the basic plan remained in position throughout the rest of the medieval period. Part of the building known as Crosse's Great Tenement (now the Blue Boar Inn), was probably constructed around 1390. A trial-trench at the Gasworks site, 139-141 High Street (ESMR 14759), revealed a layer of medieval occupation debris dating to the 12th-15/16th century capped by a possible clay floor dating to the very late medieval period. A watching-brief at the Old Gasworks site (ESMR 13086) found features consistent with backyard activity, dating from as early as the 12th -13th centuries, but mainly from the 14th-16th centuries.

Many of the modern shop-fronts and brick facades conceal medieval timber framing. These have been revealed during refurbishment work, as in the case of the 'Wealdens' at 160-166 High Street. A series of disastrous fires in the 19th century also revealed that the 18th and 19th century buildings contained within them older remains. Fitch (1894) records that a fire at the western end of the High Street in 1892 revealed a piscina, niches, ecclesiastical windows and doorways in the 'thick walls of a business house'. It is not known whether these architectural fittings were *in situ* or re-used, if the former the building might be the unlocated St Mary's chapel, if the latter they could derive from any of the religious buildings that failed to survive the Reformation, such as

St Helen's Chapel, the Friary and St Mary's Chapel, or from the collapsed nave of St Peter's Church. The same fire also revealed 'an immense quantity of stones' resembling those found in the Friary wall on the site of the Old Bull Inn.

The market-place (TL 8490 0704 centred)

The market-place remained on the presumed site of the Saxon market at the road junction at the top end of the town. In the centre was the Moot Hall and to the east of this were two rows of permanent stalls, Butchers Row which stood in the middle of the street and Mercery Row which backed onto All Saints graveyard.

The old Moot Hall (TL 8489 0704)

The timber-framed old Moot Hall stood in the centre of the market-place. It is referred to as the Guildhall of the free burgesses, with an upper chamber, in the Bishop of London's charter of 1403 (Petchey, 1991). It was of a standard design, open on the ground floor to provide a sheltered trading space, but infilled with latticed butcher's shops and a prison cell (the Lobhole).

Public building (TL 8486 0705)

No. 13 and 13A, High Street, which face onto the market-place appear to have been a public building of 15th century date. No. 11 may have been a three-storey gatehouse allowing access to the rear of the complex.

D'Arcy House (TL 8500 0706)

D'Arcy House on the High Street was built for Sir Robert D'Arcy (1358-1448). The original D'Arcy mansion was a timber-framed building standing in approximately the area of Nos. 43-47 High Street. Refurbishment of 43-47 entailed the excavation of a stanchion pit which by chance had been driven straight down a barrel-lined well, dated to the late 13th and late 14th centuries, and this feature would have been within or just behind the original D'Arcy townhouse. At the beginning of the 15th century a new brick-faced residence was built for Sir Robert D'Arcy. Evidence in the form of blocked doorways and straight joints in the brickwork suggest that a two-storey 1st-floor hall structure was first intended, squeezed into an already developed urban frontage. This probably had a hall at right-angles to the frontage and an octagonal stair tower. In a second phase of building an elaborate spiral stair was inserted into the tower, and the building, including the tower, was raised in height. It is probable that the brick stair at least was the work of foreign brickmakers, as it is identical to examples at Someries Castle (Bedfordshire) and Faulkbourne Hall (Essex).

St Peter's Church (TL 8508 0705)

St Peter's Church was located at the corner where the High Street and Market Hill met. It was the titheable property of the Canons of Beeleigh Abbey. The parish was roughly equivalent to the Manor of Little Maldon. The only surviving portion of the church is the late 15th century tower. As the parish church for the oldest portion of the town it is probable that it replaced a much earlier building, possibly of late Saxon date.

All Saints' Church (TL 8493 0706)

All Saints parish appears to have been the last of the parishes to be formed, having been carved out of St Peter's parish at some point before 1189. It is placed beside the market-place with its front wall abutting the street, with a constricted churchyard. It had become the largest and most lavishly appointed of the churches by the mid-fourteenth century. The earliest surviving portion of the church is the triangular three-

storey tower which is probably early 13th century in date. The nave has a 4-bay south aisle, dated to c.1330. The south chapel was probably the chantry of Sir Robert D'Arcy, founded c.1443. The church is of flint and rubble construction with some limestone and ashlar dressings and was originally plastered on the exterior. It has been suggested that the triangular shape of the tower was due to there only being a limited space available for the new building, in what was the oldest and most populated area of the town.

Fitch (1894) records that the fragments of a stone cross and skeletons were dug up opposite the Town Hall (D'Arcy House), to the south-east of All Saints Church, when a sewer was laid in the High Street. At approximately the same date, more skeletons were found to the north of All Saints church (also during the laying of sewers?). It is uncertain whether these skeletons derive from an originally much larger graveyard at All Saints or whether they belong to an earlier period, possibly either Saxon or Iron Age/Roman.

Priest's House (TL 8496 0711)

A chantry priest's house was provided for in the will of c.1449 of Sir Robert D'Arcy. It is probable that the west cross-wing of the current Vicarage is part of this building. The chantry priest was to celebrate a daily mass at the altar of the Holy Trinity of All Saints, and within the cross-wing are wall-paintings depicting the clover-leaf motif of the Holy Trinity and the sacred monogram IHC.

St Mary's Church (TL 8568 0674)

St Mary's church is sited on the tip of the ridge, overlooking the Hythe area. The current church is in origin 12th century, with a 14th century west tower and north porch. Test-pitting in 1988 and a watching-brief in 1992 (ESMR 14743) revealed that the chancel had originally been at least 4m longer at its eastern end, although the date of this part of the building is unknown.

Carmelite Friary (TL 8500 0691 centred)

The Carmelite Friary (ESMR 7728-9) was located to the rear of the buildings fronting the south side of the High Street, suggesting that all the High Street plots had already been occupied by the date of its foundation in 1292. Access was through a gate and lane from the High Street, and traces of possible foundations for the gate were uncovered behind 40, High Street in 1985 (ESMR 7722-3). Excavations in 1990-1 have uncovered the robbed-out foundations of stone buildings, including a square cloister with a number of rooms arranged around it, including possibly the church on the north side. To the south-west of the cloister was a large rectangular structure, probably a barn. A deed drawn up when the land and buildings were sold in 1543 mentions a range of structures on the site, including a church, a belltower, lofts, outhouses, gardens, courtyards, lodgings and storage places. Within the cloister there were several burials, all of elderly males, probably the abbots of the friary. The Friary was noted for its learning, but does not seem to have been a wealthy establishment as the written sources frequently refer to its poverty and the excavated buildings show signs of neglect.

St Giles Leper Hospital (TL 8433 0648)

The leper hospital stands on the outskirts of the town on Spital road. Founded in 1164 by Henry II for the benefit of leprous townsfolk, it had a prior/master and a chaplain and later became a general hospital for the poor, aged and infirm. In 1481 it was conveyed to Beeleigh Priory and became a Free Chapel. The upstanding portions are of flint rubble with some Roman brick and limestone dressings. The east, north and south arms of a cruciform building survive; these date to the 12th century except for the south side of the south aisle which was built in the early 13th century.

St Mary's Chapel

The Free Chapel of St Mary was extant in 1437, however its location is uncertain.

St Helen's Chapel (TL 8493 0718 approximate)

The only written reference to St Helen's Chapel is in the will of John Padgett (1529) when he left money towards the costs of the construction of St Helen's Chapel. There is no further reference to this chapel and it is not known whether it was ever built. However the presence of the place-names, St Helen's Lane, St Helen's Cross[roads] and St Helen's Well for the area now known as Cromwell Hill, suggest that it may have been sited beside the road there. It is possible that it was erected at the end of the 1520's and beginning of the 1530's only to immediately fall victim to the Reformation.

The Hythe (TL 8570 0682)

The Hythe in 1540-50 was only some 250 yards long by about 30 yards wide, including the wharves, and it was probably approximately that size during the medieval period. On the southern side was St Mary's Church, to the west was the steep slope up to the High Street and the areas for storing bulky commodities and to the north was pasture. Effectively it was used as a storage and loading place for goods coming in and goods waiting for transport down-river.

Possible enclosure (TL 8481 0710 centred)

The possible enclosure at the head of the town which has been postulated on the basis of the property boundaries (D. Stenning pers. comm.) is thought to have continued in use into the medieval period. It has been suggested that both the Saxon and medieval King's hall and possibly the mint may have been located within this enclosure. The sixteenth century Carpenter Arms Public House on Gate Street has the appearance of having been originally built as a gatehouse, possibly into the postulated enclosure.

The King's Hall

The Domesday Book records the presence of a King's Hall in Maldon in 1066 and 1086, and it is presumed that it continued in existence further into the medieval period. It is not known when this was demolished/sold, however it was no longer extant by 1500. It has been suggested (D. Stenning pers. comm.) that it was sited within the possible enclosure at the top of the town, abutting the Saxon *burh*.

The mint

The latest coins known to have come from the Maldon mint date to the reign of William II (1087-1100). The site of the mint is not known although it probably continued on the same site as its Late Saxon predecessor.

The Moot Hall Ditch (TL 8498 0707)

A substantial ditch c.3m deep has been excavated to the rear of the Moot Hall (Isserlin and Connell, 1997). Because of the difficult conditions on site and the small quantity of pottery recovered it is only possible to say that the ditch was dug at some point before the late 13th century. It appears that the northern side of the ditch interior was originally revetted and a substantial bank formed from the upcast is surmised to have stood on the southern or townward side of the ditch. The size of the ditch and the probable early medieval date suggests that the ditch must have been defensive in nature, such as a town enclosure ditch. However, there is a problem in that the alignment of the ditch suggests that it either did not enclose the principal features of the medieval town, the market-place and All Saints Church, or cut right through them. Either option appears unlikely at present.

The town midden (TL 8485 0692)

The town midden was sited at the south-west end of the town. It was set back from the High Street on the southern side, and was reached by a lane which ran down from the market-place.

The archery butts (TL 8535 0711)

The town archery butts were sited halfway down the High Street on the northern side, between the High Street and the river. Access was through Butt Lane.

The Town Downs (TL 8521 0720 centred)

The Town Downs were originally common land for the use of the burgesses to pasture their livestock on. They were sited on the steep slope between the High Street and the river.

Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

Industrial archaeology contributions by Sarah Gibson (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)

Maldon stayed within its medieval limits in the 16-17th centuries. However within the built-up area new municipal buildings were purchased or built and many of the existing medieval buildings were subdivided into smaller units or had extensions added. The Reformation and the growth of non-conformism led to striking changes in the town; the Friary and St Giles Hospital were closed and the buildings sold and gradually dismantled and the same fate probably happened to St Mary's and St Helen's Chapels. St Peter's Church fell into disuse and partially collapsed in the 17th century; St Mary's also appears to have been neglected, culminating in the collapse of its tower. In contrast a number of non-conformist structures were erected, including the Independent/Congregational Chapel (original building 1696).

With the growth in trade in the 18th century Maldon's fortunes underwent a revival. This is illustrated by a large amount of new building. In 1704 the Plume Library on the site of St Peter's Church was completed

Maldon's main economic role was still as a market for its hinterland. However there was also some industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area. Coal and chalk was shipped in and stored on the Hythe. Small-scale clothing, tanning and gloving industries were set up in the Fullbridge area. In the 18th century the increase in maritime trade led to the building of mills and warehouses along the waterfronts at both the Hythe and Fullbridge. The Maldon salt-works was also

established in the 18th century. Maldon also had the usual range of small industries associated with an urban centre (none of which survive), in addition to major industries such as Maldon Ironworks. An extensive communications system was in operation comprising estuarine and canal waterways, two branch railway lines, and road links with other major towns. Of 20th century date, the salt water pool, or lido (TL85900660) and municipal park and promenade by the Hythe attests to the role of Maldon as a day resort for trippers, making use of the railway connections to the rest of Essex and from there to the capital.

The post-medieval and modern urban components are:-

The built-up area (TL 8514 0699 centred)

Maldon had much the same ground plan in 1700 as it had in 1500, having failed to develop outwards significantly in the 16th and 17th centuries. The housing remained concentrated principally along the High Street and down the streets which led to Fullbridge and the causeway to Heybridge. In behind the housing and effectively preventing further expansion outwards were pastures, orchards and market gardens (Petchey, 1991). These in places reached right to the street forming patches of open land on the frontage. Economically this land was too valuable to the owners as places to graze stock (principally the butchers) and grow produce to allow its sale for building. Expensive public building work took place within the market area in the 16th century with the purchase of D'Arcy House as a Moot Hall and the erection of the New Market Place and Corn Cross.

On the western side of Fullbridge Street there were tanning pits and glover's worksheds. They were sited there because of the springs welling from the steep slope and the facility of discharging effluent into the river below.

The 18th century economic boom in Maldon led to the building of new brick-built dwellings, particularly the substantial merchant's houses in the Market Hill area, and the facing of many of the older buildings with brick facades.

The market-place (TL 8490 0704 centred)

Development of the market-place began in the mid-sixteenth century. The Corn Cross building was erected in 1540, the fishmarket stalls c.1547 alongside All Saints church tower, the New Market Place building was built in 1550-1 and the Buttermarket (Long Market House) was constructed before 1614. The existing market rows (Mercery Row and Butchers Row) were made permanent with the erection of wood and plaster shops and workshops. By 1576 the market-place had taken on a long 'cigar shape' due to the infilling of the original open-space. The bull ring, pillory and stocks were located to the north of the old Moot Hall.

The Corn Cross (TL 8490 0704)

The Corn Cross (also known as the Market Cross or Corn Market) was erected in 1540. It was an open-sided roofed area with a stone-flagged floor.

The New Market Place (TL 8489 0705)

The New Market Place was built in 1550-1 as a timber-framed lean-to extension to the old Moot Hall which had open sides and a tiled roof. Stables were built on the ground-floor immediately to the west of the old Moot Hall. All sellers of 'small victuals', such as dairy produce, poultry and vegetables, were required to trade in the New Market Place, a rule that led to considerable congestion in the area (Petchey, 1991).

Darcy's Tower/Moot Hall (TL 8497 0704)

In the 16th century the house was sold to a Maldon merchant, who in turn sold it to the Borough of Maldon in 1576 for £55. At some time No. 39 had become a separate residence, probably during the merchant's ownership. The brick front wall of No. 39 was removed in the early 17th century and a new timber-framed wall substituted.

The Borough used D'Arcy's Tower as the Moot Hall, and as a court from 1576. A verandah-like extension was added to the front facade with an open-fronted shop below (used by a glover). From 1836-88 the ground floor was used as a police station and housed cells. After 1889 it housed the Essex constabulary until the police station in West Square was built in the early 20th century. The Moot Hall court room retains its late 18th-early 19th century fixtures and fittings, including benches, dock, witness box and judge's bench.

The Buttermarket (TL 8506 0704)

A Buttermarket, or Long Market House, was erected before 1614 at the eastern end of the market area beside St Peter's Church, changing the street name from St Peter's Lane to Market Hill.

St Peter's Church/Plume Library (TL 8508 0705)

The nave of St Peter's Church collapsed c.1665, leaving only the west tower standing. The present building was erected c.1704 by Dr Plume, as a Grammar school and Library. It is of red brick, with a slate roof. Internally it retains its early 18th century windows and book-cases. Dr Plume bequeathed his library of about 6,000 books, mostly theological works, dating to the 15th to early 18th century.

All Saints Church (TL 8493 0706)

The nave was completely rebuilt in one span in 1728, and the church was much restored in the 19th and 20th centuries.

St Mary's Church (TL 8568 0674)

In 1628 the tower was repaired and the top stage rebuilt in red brick. The chancel was rebuilt in 1720 in red brick and was repaired and restored by Frederick Chancellor in 1886.

The Friary (TL 8500 0691 centred)

In 1538 the Friary grounds and buildings were formally received back by the king and the house was closed and stripped of everything portable. The buildings and grounds were rented out to a succession of tenants over the next thirty years. In the mid-16th century there are records of religious plays being held on the friary site, and the use of explosives in these performances, combined with the removal of stone for building purposes reduced the buildings to ruins. In 1572 Vincent Harris, who had bought the land in 1563, built a mansion known as the 'Fryers' on the site. In 1805 Fryers Mansion was demolished and the brick buildings Friary East and Friary West were erected in its stead.

St Giles Hospital (TL 8433 0648)

The hospital was dissolved in 1538. In 1547 it was granted to Thomas Dyer and his wife. Portions were repaired or rebuilt in brick in the 16th and 17th centuries. By 1763-8 it had been converted into a barn. By 1899 it was ruinous, its roof finally collapsing in 1910.

Friend's Meeting House (TL 8533 0702)

The Friend's Meeting House was built in 1821, of red brick. It contains 19th century fixtures and fittings.

The town midden (TL 8485 0692)

The town midden remained in use throughout the early post-medieval period, but had been built over by 1875.

The pest house (TL 8497 0621)

The pest house, Nos. 150-152, Fambridge Road, is a mid to late 16th century timber-framed, black weatherboarded building. It was built on the edge of the urban area and was set well-back from the road. It was the pest house for All Saints parish in 1719 and possibly earlier.

The Workhouse (TL 8501 0725)

The original town workhouse was a purpose-built structure financed by the residue of Dr Plume's estate. It was built in 1719, and is timber-framed and rendered. In 1834 it was extended, heightened and improved to form the Union workhouse. In 1874 the complex was sub-divided to form residential units following the opening of St Peter's Workhouse on Spital Road. The plan-form of the Master's House is essentially unaltered (but sub-divided), and contains many early 19th century features.

Maldon Union Workhouse/St Peters Hospital (TL 8450 0685)

St Peters' Workhouse on Spital Road opened in 1873 following plans by F. Peck. It a large building of red brick in the Tudor style with a central tower and yellow stock brick chapel. The original buildings comprise an administration and casual ward block (the latter has been demolished), chapel, main workhouse block, service ranges, infirmary and isolation block. It is the only example of a corridor plan workhouse in Essex. It has been subsequently converted to form St Peters Hospital.

The recreation ground and lido (TL 8576 0661)

The recreation ground, lido and promenade are situated at the lower end of the town, to the east of the Hythe. The recreation ground was opened in 1895 and other amenities were added between 1900-1925, culminating in the opening of the lido in 1925. Original features include the band-stand and the timber-clad bathing-sheds.

Public Hall/Post Office (TL 8500 0705)

The current post office building was originally the Literary and Mechanical Institute, which incorporated the Corn Hall. It was built in 1860 of yellow stock brick with dressings of stone and white brick, and is three-storeys high.

County Court (TL 8464 0704)

The County Court, located on London Road, is a large building with a tall single storey range to the front and a taller block to the rear. It was built in 1858.

The Custom House (TL 8505 0727)

The Old Custom House (No. 34 Market Hill) is a late 16th century timber-framed building in origin, with early 18th century and early 19th century additions. Its presence reflects Maldon's role as a port.

Civil War defences

Maldon did not play a very active role in the Civil War. However between 1642 and 1648 the corporation spent its money on self defence, that is artillery, road blocks and the construction of ramparts 'at the upper end of the town' (Petchey, 1991). The location of these ramparts is not known, although it is possible that they refortified part of the *burh* rampart.

Maldon Ironworks

The Maldon Ironworks (TL8520076 ESMR 15069) office building has been used latterly as an agricultural implement manufactory, a woodworking complex and currently for retail purposes. The brick built, slate roofed former Ironworks store/offices building is all that remains of the Ironworks complex, whose name can be seen in relief on the eastern elevation of the building, fronting Fullbridge. The remainder of the site is now the location of the Tesco's superstore. The Ironworks were established by J Warren in 1853, having moved from its original Heybridge location, and comprised a foundry, smiths, blacksmiths, fitting and wheelwright's shops, stores, and workers housing. Iron production ceased in 1954 when the property was bought by J. Sadd and Sons, woodworkers and importers, who also owned substantial timber yards and wharves on the eastern side of Fullbridge.

Maldon Saltworks

Maldon crystal saltworks (TL85200730), still operational, have occupied the same site since their establishment and had their own wharfage facilities. The extant 19th-century buildings although in traditional weatherboarding, have been much altered. The only original feature surviving is the chimney which may have dispersed heat from the 2 brick-built evaporation pans.

Fullbridge Mill

The Fullbridge mill (TL85110739c ESMR 15062), built in c.1879 by Bentall Brothers for the manufacture of taps and dies, was acquired by a corn merchant in 1889 and converted into a corn roller mill. This gable-ended, 3 storey yellow stock building, with a grey slate roof, still stands. Now converted into offices, little survives internally and there is no clear evidence of the location of the engine house.

Rayleigh Mill

Rayleigh Mill (TL85200735c ESMR 15063), was a steam roller mill for processing corn, which originally formed a group with associated buildings and a docking facility on the banks of the river Chelmer to the east of Fullbridge. The weatherboarded granary building, encased in corrugated iron and the yellow stock brick mill building are extant and merit more detailed inspection.

J.G Sadd Timber merchants

A prominent local industrialist in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Sadds were importers of general merchandise as well as timber merchants. In the 1840's the firm expanded into land adjacent to the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater (TL85400730 ESMR 15066), where a number of saw mills, store buildings and wharfage facilities were constructed. These have been demolished or redeveloped, but some of the area has reverted to scrub and there is a possibility that below ground archaeological remains pertaining to these industrial buildings survive.

Fullbridge.

The harbour facilities to the east of Fullbridge (centered TL85350740) developed principally in the 19th and 20th centuries, largely as a result of the railway connections.

A number of wharfs and docks are still evident on the banks of the Chelmer, and a simple phasing typology may be suggested. Large stone blocks with copings are succeeded by brick and concrete structures and most recently steel -shuttered concrete constructions. Former dock entrances, now blocked up are still evident, along with ties for mooring boats. A part-constructed dock, never completed, is still evident on land to the north of Maldon East Station. On nearby Market Hill, a Custom House (see above) was located. Much expansion of these facilities has occurred since the 1950's including erection of modern concrete and steel flour mills and some residential development. Consequently, some of the 18th and 19th century buildings have been demolished or radically converted.

The Hythe

The Hythe (centered TL85700680) was the earlier of the two harbour areas. No evidence of the medieval facilities are evident, but later buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries, associated with boat manufacture and repair, are extant, as well as former docks, now blocked. In particular, the listed workshop of Taylor and Sons, Sailmakers, is a former timber framed and weatherboarded granary of the early 19th century complete with taking-in doors, and associated with a sailing-barge yard. A similar weatherboarded single storey building, probably 20th century in origin, survives at the southern extent of the Hythe and is also used for boat repair purposes. Although these individual buildings survive, in recent years resurfacing and releveling of the open area, in conjunction with revetment repairs, has altered the historic context of the Hythe.

Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation.

The Act to construct the Navigation was passed in 1793, the aim being to make the Chelmer navigable between Maldon and Chelmsford. A sea lock was constructed at Heybridge Basin, from where an artificial channel was cut to Beeleigh Abbey, to the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater. The waterway was busy with commercial trade and Maldon prospered as the port for the County town. The railway age diminished the use of the Navigation, but major Heybridge industries, especially Bentalls, continued to use it to import raw materials from the sea routes.

Railways.

Of the two branch lines which terminated at Maldon, Maldon East and Heybridge Station (the terminus for the Maldon, Witham and Braintree Railway Co. line) one is located within the area of study. Closed to all traffic in 1966, a number of buildings associated with the railway are extant including the ornate passenger station, goods shed and engine shed, although the new A130 bypass follows the course of the railway line itself. The goods shed (TL85250760), built c.1850's and located to the north-west of the passenger station adjacent to Fullbridge, is a single storey red brick, double gabled building of pier and panel construction. Unfortunately an internal inspection was not possible, but the building merits further study should the opportunity arise. The engine shed (TL85600740), located at the eastern extent of the station complex, lies adjacent to the river Blackwater. The single storey brick built structure has been incorporated into a modern warehouse and has suffered some alteration as a result. The Listed passenger station building (TL85300750 ESMR 15072) is a highly ornate structure in the Jacobean style, erected in 1846. Built of red brick, a nine bay arcade faces the station approach with round-headed arches, plaster extrados and keystones surmounted by a brick parapet with inset plaster panels. Shaped gables with rusticated quoins, bracketed cornices and central windows rise above the outer three bays at each end of the arcade. Two moulded brick chimney stacks flank the low slate roof over the central three bays. The platform is largely intact, with cast iron columns supporting a roof of wrought iron beams and rafters.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Archaeologically and historically Maldon is of major importance. It contains four urban forms; a small Roman town, a Saxon *burh* and medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town and sea-port. In addition it possesses a large number of Listed Buildings, 216 in all. In the late Saxon and early medieval period Maldon ranked second only to Colchester in importance in Essex. Extensive excavations have been made within the urban areas, approximately 50% of the Roman small town area has been examined and very informative excavations have also taken place within the Saxon and medieval town (unfortunately the most important of these are still unpublished).

There is substantial evidence for prehistoric settlement along the shores of the Blackwater estuary from the Mesolithic period onwards. Rural settlements dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been excavated at Slough House Farm, Chigborough Farm and Lofts Farm, all to the north-east of Heybridge. Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age includes post-built structures and a Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch with cremation burials. The earliest occupation of the Maldon hill-top appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade (Bedwin 1988).

In the Late Iron Age the hill-top appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon, focused on Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995). The settlement here appears to have been relatively sparsely occupied, widely spread over the low-lying area and possibly of high status. Recent excavations at Elms Farm recovered enclosures, round-houses, a possible temple and a quantity of imported pottery including a large assembly of wine amphora. Settlement on the low-land continued unbroken from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, and the settlement itself developed into a small town. The transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period is characterised by the laying out of metalled roads and large expanses of gravelled surfaces between them. The gravel surfaces seem to have been used as occupation surfaces, into which the foundations of wooden buildings, pits and ditches have been cut. The main Roman road ran north-south presumably eventually linking the settlement to Kelvedon and ultimately Colchester. This road turned to the south west, presumably heading for a crossing point across the river. A possible second road ran roughly parallel to the main road on the western side, and a further three 'side-streets' joined it at right-angles on the eastern side. The roads provide the framework for the layout of the settlement and divide it into distinct zones of activity which can be defined as a zone of pitting, occupation and small-scale industrial activity within narrow strip plots along the south of the site, a temple precinct to the north of this zone, a possible market place and an area of domestic activity along the northern side of the site. The cemetery appears to have been located to the east of the town, as part of it was discovered on the Bouchernes Farm and The Towers sites. The Roman settlement appears to have had a market function for an agricultural hinterland, a religious function centred on the temple and also to have undertaken a broad range of small-scale manufacturing activities. The settlement pattern consisted of fairly large individual plots, each containing a main structure fronting on to the road. The environmental evidence suggests that there were also paddocks for livestock within the built-up area, so a picture of diverse activity within the settlement has emerged. The imported ceramic evidence indicates a decrease in the amount of imported pottery present from the second century onwards. However, the evidence from the site morphology suggests

that the decline in the settlement as a whole took place in the third and fourth centuries. There was still a settlement there in the late fourth or even early fifth century, with the temple remaining more or less intact throughout.

The earliest evidence for the Saxons in Maldon is again from the low-lying area at the head of the estuary. Here the early Saxon features excavated generally seem to occur in close proximity to those of latest Roman date, and in some cases the upper fills of the Roman features contain occasional sherds of early Saxon pottery. A number of Saxon buildings, mainly of sunken-featured type have been excavated, both in the 1993-4 excavations at Elms Farm (Atkinson and Preston, 1995) and on the 1972 excavation at Crescent Road (Drury and Wickenden, 1982). The Saxon occupation on this area dates to the fifth to sixth centuries and is not urban in nature. Saxon settlement is known from a number of sites around the estuary such as Slough House Farm and Chigborough Farm/Rook Hall where a Middle Saxon iron-working site has been investigated (Wallis and Waughman 1998) and major fish trap complexes were being built at various points within the Blackwater Estuary. .

In 913 King Edward the Elder and his entourage camped at Maldon whilst a defensive *burh* was built at Witham. In 916 he ordered a *burh* to be built at Maldon itself, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control. The remnants of the Maldon *burh* were identified in the 18th century by the antiquarians Joseph Strutt and Nathaniel Salmon as an earthwork on the west side of the town on the top of the ridge with the main Chelmsford and London Road cutting through it. Archaeological work by Essex County Council and the Maldon Archaeology Group has located evidence of a substantial earthwork enclosure in this position (Brown, 1986), although the dating for the enclosure is uncertain. Nothing is known about what was in the interior of the *burh*. The Saxon town developed around the east gate of the *burh*, along the main road that led from the *burh* down to the Hythe. There was a small market-place, probably a church (on the site of medieval All Saints' Church) and at least two main phases of late Saxon timber buildings on the south side of the High Street. There may well have been a quay at the Hythe and the church of St Mary is of Saxon origin. There was a royal mint in Maldon, one of only three in the county, from as early as 925 AD. In 991 a Viking fleet sailed up the Blackwater estuary and landed on an island to the east of the town. The resulting battle between Vikings and Saxons is the most significant historical event to have taken place in the Maldon area, because it is recorded in one of the greatest surviving Anglo-Saxon poems. Maldon town itself appears to have escaped the destruction of the battle.

The Domesday survey records Maldon at the beginning of the Conquest as being second only to Colchester in importance in the county. Maldon and Colchester were then the only boroughs in Essex, and in 1171 a charter confirmed Maldon's status as a borough. The town also retained its mint until at least 1100 and was an important port (chiefly concerned with the transshipment of goods from London). The wealth of Maldon is indicated by the presence of three parish churches within the urban area, All Saints, St Peters and St Mary's. Maldon and Colchester are the only towns in Essex to have had more than one church in the early medieval period. In addition to the churches there was also a friary in the town, a leper hospital, the Chapels of St Mary and St Helen and the D'Arcy townhouse. Beeleigh Abbey was located to the west of the town beyond the urban limits. The basic framework of the medieval built-up area had been established in the Saxon period. It can be sub-divided into four areas: the urban core which roughly approximated to All Saints parish (this included the market-place), the High Street, the Hythe and Fullbridge at the crossing of the River Chelmer.

Maldon stayed within its medieval limits until the 18th century, although within the existing built-up area there was considerable building work, both with the erection of new buildings and the sub-division/conversion of older ones. The Reformation and the growth of non-conformism led to striking changes in the town, the Friary and St Giles Hospital (and probably the chapels of St Mary and St Helen) were closed. St Peter's and St Mary's churches suffered structural neglect. During this period new religious establishments included the Independent/Congregational Chapel and the Friends Meeting House. There was an economic revival in the 18th century largely due to the maritime trade with London. This influx of wealth is illustrated by a large amount of new building within the town, including the Plume Library and the substantial merchants' houses on Market Hill. In addition, brick facades and extensions were added to many of the older buildings to update them.

Maldon's was also the major market for a large rural hinterland. In addition there was some industrial development, chiefly concentrated on the Fullbridge area. The Hythe area was devoted to loading and unloading of goods destined for London. The increase in maritime trade in the 18th century led to the building of mills and warehouses along the waterfronts at both the Hythe and Fullbridge. However, the completion of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation in 1797 re-routed some of the maritime trade from Maldon to Chelmsford. The town reverted to a primary role as the local market town for an essentially rural district.

SURVIVAL

Some zoning of survival can be undertaken. Stratified Roman deposits existed on the Elms Farm site, and have been buried under a layer of build-up with piles cut through (approximately 1% of the total area). The area of Langford Junction has also been destroyed by the building of the road and digging of the pond. The features under the Crescent Road estate, though much disturbed may still survive within the gardens area. It is probable that archaeological deposits, not necessarily stratified, survive to the south and west of Elms Farm.

The large defensive earthworks of the *burh* and the Moot Hall Ditch are levelled above ground, but survive as substantial cut features below ground. The frontage of the High Street has been cellared, although this is concentrated at the western end of the town. However, the excavation evidence demonstrates that, despite the cellaring, substantial stratified deposits survive dating back to the late Saxon period. The survival of the built environment is very good, and includes three medieval churches and a number of late medieval domestic and retail buildings.

Waterlogged deposits are suspected to survive on the Hythe, at Fullbridge and close to the rivers. More localised deposits might occur in other areas, as the water-table within Maldon is high, with springs to the surface. The deeper features, such as the defensive ditches and wells, contain waterlogged deposits. Bone survival is poor, except in the larger features which provide a sufficiently stable environment. The survival of pottery and metal objects is good.

40 archaeological excavations/watching-briefs have taken place. Of these, the smaller sites have been published (albeit on a limited scale); the Elms Farm and Friary sites are being prepared for publication; but the major Saxon/Medieval sites on the High Street have not been published, and it does not appear that they will be in the foreseeable future. Maldon is very well documented from the late medieval period

onwards, and further documentary study, particularly of the medieval period, could prove very useful.

Maldon is in appearance a 'historic' town. There is no visible evidence of either the Roman or Saxon towns. However the medieval period is visible as a number of outstanding buildings, including the Churches of All Saints and St Marys, St Giles Hospital and D'Arcy Tower. The post-medieval period is well represented in the built environment, and of particular interest are the industrial area around Fullbridge, Market Hill, the High Street and the Hythe. The Hythe and the second port area at Fullbridge give Maldon much of its character as an estuarine town. The Town Downs and the recreation ground are important open spaces between the town and the river.

CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in Maldon, St Giles Hospital (SAM 21). The Conservation Area covers all of the area of the medieval town and much of the post-medieval town, however the location of the Roman town at Elms Farm, a portion of the Saxon *burh* and the post-medieval industrial area are not included. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in Maldon, 216 in all, of which five are Grade I, twelve Grade II* and the rest Grade II. The estuary is a designated Site of Special Scientific Importance and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. Part of the disused railway has been made a Country Park, and the open land to the north and west of the built-up area is a designated Special Landscape Area.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Late Iron Age and Roman research priorities

The Late Iron Age/Roman transition period has been identified as a key theme in archaeological studies (English Heritage, 1997: Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming). Going and Plouviez (in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming) have identified a period of defensive building in the later Antonine period and evidence of decay and dereliction in many of the East Anglian regions town after the mid third century. Questions have also been raised regarding the nature of later Roman industries in towns, and the presence of agricultural activities within the urban area (Going forthcoming). With regard to this the archaeology of Maldon has a significance at a local, regional and national level.

The research priorities for the Late Iron Age and Roman period are:-

- The Elms Farm Project has a number of specific research objectives, which apply to the whole of the Roman town (Atkinson, 1995):- these include to develop an understanding of the morphology and function of the settlement from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period; to establish understanding of the settlement in a regional context; and to undertake methodological research into ceramic assemblages and residuality.
- The periods of transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period and the Roman to Saxon periods need to be examined.
- Examination of Roman Maldon's relationship with its local hinterland is particularly important, including establishing the urban limits, river crossing, immediate environment and relationship with the estuary.

Saxon research priorities

The development of towns is poorly understood for the Saxon period (Rippon, 1996), and with regard to this the archaeology of Maldon has a significance at a national level.

The research priorities for the Saxon period are:-

- Further archaeological investigation of the site of the Saxon *burh* in order to determine its morphology and the nature of any internal occupation.
- The records of the unpublished sites should be examined to assess their potential to further our understanding of this important town.
- The role of Maldon as a royal estate centre needs to be further examined, and the Kings Hall and Royal mint need locating. The town presents an opportunity to examine issues of Royal patronage.
- The development of the town in the Saxon period, including its internal morphology, economy and cultural landscape needs to be examined. In particular the role of the Hythe in the development of the town and how it is represented in the archaeological and historical record is an important area of research. The effect of the Battle of Maldon on the urban archaeological record requires investigation.
- To examine the relationship between Maldon and its hinterland, given the range of archaeological evidence from around and within the Blackwater estuary there is a clear opportunity to develop a synthetic account of Maldon in its regional context.

Medieval and post-medieval research priorities

The understanding of the development and function of the medieval and post-medieval small market town and the testing of theories on social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997; Ayres in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming).

The research priorities for the medieval and post-medieval period are:-

- The records of the unpublished sites should be examined to assess their potential to further our understanding of this important town.
- The period of transition from the late Saxon town to the medieval town needs to be examined.
- Although the broad picture is quite well understood, details of the internal morphology of Maldon require elucidation. In particular there is the question of the location and function of the Moot Hall Ditch and the existence of the possible enclosure at the northern end of the town needs to be established.
- The role of the port in the development of the town and how it is represented in the archaeological and historical record is an important area of research.
- The medieval and post-medieval ceramic research priorities include the publication of pottery from all the larger unpublished sites. The significance of Maldon as a port should be investigated and imported ceramics looked for. When the outstanding reports have been published a synthesis for the whole town can be written looking at spatial differences and changes through time, in addition, the pottery from religious sites can be compared with that from secular sites.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
E.R.O.	T/M	385	medieval	Map reconstructing Maldon in the medieval period.
B.L.	Cott. Ch.	xvi. 27	c. 1141	Grant of Maldon by Matilda Empress to Geoffrey de Mandeville.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	6166, p. 349	1 Ric. I	Foundation charter of Beeleigh Abbey.
E.R.O.	D/B	3	1286-1937	Maldon Borough records.
E.R.O.	T/A	422	1290-1810	Maldon Borough charters.
P.R.O.	E142	78(2)	18 Edw. II	Extent of the lands of John de Grey.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	M9-22	1364-1494	Account rolls of Lt. Maldon.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	M1-6	1383-1425	Court rolls of manor of Lt. Maldon.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/1	1384-1869	Borough court books and papers.
B.L.	Add. MS.	38821, f. 29b.	13th cent.	Privilege to P. le Draper.
E.R.O.	D/B	3	13th to 20th cent.	Maldon Borough records. See large catalogue in E.R.O.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	Q1	1413-86	Rental of customary tenants in Maldon.
B.L.	Eg.	Roll 2181	1414-15	Account roll of Sir H. Stafford's rents and farms.
P.R.O.	SC6	1140/20	16-17 Hen. VI	Accounts of lands of the See of London including Maldon town.
P.R.O.	SC6	1140/23-24	21-22, 37-38 Hen. VI	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC6	848/14-19	26-32 Hen. VI	Account rolls including Maldon.
P.R.O.	SC6	1093/14	28 Hen. VI	Accounts of arrears of lands of Queen including Maldon.
E.R.O.	T/A	580/1	1449	Translation of Bailiff's account.
P.R.O.	SC6	1140/25-27	4-6 Edw. IV, 17-18 Edw. IV	Accounts.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/3	1494-1760	Chamberlains accounts
P.R.O.	SC 12	2/42	Hen. VIII	Terrier of lands late of Beeleigh Abbey.
P.R.O.	E36	163, fo. 133	Hen. VIII	Survey of lands.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/3/548/2a	1516(c. 1825)	Small area bounded by river on E. High Street on W, St. Mary's Church on S. and [modern] North Street on N. Shows Church; quays and wharves; hythe; lime-kiln; Coleheap and Chalkheaps. Shops and storehouses.No scale.
B.L.	Add. CH.	19, 051, f. 1	1536-1581	Possessions of Beeleigh Abbey at its suppression.
B.L.	Lat. Ch.	23,967, f. 4	1555-6	Papers relating to the manor of Maldon.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	23-31	1571-1813	Court rolls and books of manors of Gt. and Lt. Maldon.
B.L.	Eg.	2651, f. 1	c. 1580	Counsel's opinion as to rating.
P.R.O.	SC2	74/915	21 Jas I	Maundeville and Tutbury, honours, including full list of tenants and holdings with fines and services in the Hundred of Maldon (?). Memoranda of courts to be held.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	M33-48	1674-1931	Court rolls of Beeleigh abbey.
E.R.O.	D/B 3	3/70	1677	Rental of the burgh.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	M7-8	1700-1719	Rentals of manor of Lt. Maldon.
E.R.O.	T/A	362	1710-25	Drawings of Maldon by William Stukely in Bodleian Library.
P.R.O.	MR	1111	1768	Recon. plans by a French Lt. Col. of Dragoons.
E.R.O.	T/M	325	1768	Block plan of town of Maldon and Heybridge.No scale.
E.R.O.	Q/RUm	1/1-2	1792-4	Canal map showing basins at Maldon and Heybridge and buildings including most of Maldon.Scale: 6.6 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/DMb	P16-17	1805	Estate map of farm of Beeleigh Abbey, showing abbey in block plan.Scale: 20 in. to 1 m.

E.R.O.	D/DU	1642/11	c. 1810 - c. 1970	Misc. papers on history and records of Borough.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/?	1818	Plan of an estate of the Hythe, showing buildings sited there. Scale: 80 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	T/M	338-9	1823	Chart(s) of the port of Maldon showing wharfs and warehouses on the Blackwater SE of Maldon (Fullbridge). Scale: 2.3 in. to 1m etc.
P.R.O.	MPB	33 (3) and (4)	1823	Chart of the port of Maldon and plan of legal Quays. Scales: 2&1/2 miles to 1 inch; 31 ft and 1 chain to an inch.
E.R.O.	D/CT	228	1838	Tithe map. St. Peter's parish. Scale: 26 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/CT	227	1845	Tithe map. St. Mary's parish. Scale: 20 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/CT	226	c. 1848	Tithe map. All Saints parish. Scale: 80 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	Q/RUm	2/112	1856	Railway map including enlarged map of town of Maldon to east of High Street. Scale: 13.3 in. to 1m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42038, f. 103; 42046, f. 50.	19th cent.	Drawings of Beeleigh Abbey.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42043, f. 37	19th cent.	Drawings of All Saints Church.
E.R.O.	various		mainly post-medieval	Deeds in various classmarks for Maldon All Saints and Maldon St. Mary. Mainly post-medieval.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/14	mainly 19th and 20th cent.	122 maps and plans in Borough manuscripts.
B.L.	La	DCCCIX. 80		Notes relating to manor of Little Maldon.
E.R.O.	D/B 3	/11		Deeds in Borough collection.
E.R.O.	D/B	3/110-577		A very large collection of misc. papers of the Borough mainly court and legal.

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS

Serial No.	Parish	Date	Street	No.	Name	Building type	GV	Grade	Material
574-1/10/13	Maldon	12	Church Street		Church of St Mary	Parish Church	Y	I	Rubble flint, septaria, ashlar dressing
574-1/6/116	Maldon	13	High Street		Church of All Saints	Parish Church	Y	I	Flints, rubble, limestone and ashlar dressing
574-1/6/48	Maldon	14	High Street	1, 3, 3a		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/128	Maldon	14	High Street		Plume Library, including tower of former Church of St. Peter	Public Library	Y	I	Flint, septaria, rubble, ashlar, brick
574-1/6/63	Maldon	14	High Street	20		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/91	Maldon	14	High Street	73	Swan Hotel	Public House	Y	II*	Timber framed, pebbledashed
574-1/9/98	Maldon	14	High Street	101, 103		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/194	Maldon	14	Silver Street	3	Blue Boar Hotel	Hotel	Y	II*	Timber framed, flemish bond suffolk brick
574-1/6/18	Maldon	15	Church Walk		Vicarage Of Church Of All Saints	Vicarage	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/102	Maldon	15	High Street	109	Rose And Crown Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
574-1/6/76	Maldon	15	High Street	39	Moot Hall	Tower House	Y	I	English bond brick
574-1/9/96	Maldon	15	High Street	90, 92, 94		Warehouse	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/105	Maldon	15	High Street	117, 119, 119a, 121		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, weatherboarded
574-1/9/111	Maldon	15	High Street	160, 160a, 162, 164		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/112	Maldon	15	High Street	166a, 168		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick,
574-1/6/75	Maldon	15	High Street	38	Kings Head Hotel	Hotel	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick, weatherboarded
574-1/6/58	Maldon	15	High Street	13, 13a		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/94	Maldon	15	High Street	88		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered,
574-1/6/56	Maldon	15	High Street	11		Office	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/134	Maldon	15	London Road	3, 5, 7	Talbots [5]	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
574-1/6/141	Maldon	15	London Road	13, 15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/4/269	Heybridge	15	The Street	1, 3, 5		House	Y	II	Brick, timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/8	Maldon	16	Beeleigh Road		Cistern House		N	II	Header bond brick, Roman cement rendered
574-1/10/11	Maldon	16	Church Street	37		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, rendered
574-1/10/15	Maldon	16	Church Street		The Jolly Sailor Public	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered

					House [Part]				
574-1/10/12	Maldon	16	Church Street	53	Old Timbers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
574-1/6/17	Maldon	16	Church Walk		Spindles, Andersons Opticians, Wash Vac Services	House	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered
574-1/7/39	Maldon	16	Fullbridge		Welcome Sailor Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, rendered
574-1/6/44	Maldon	16	Gate Street	31	Carpenters Arms Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
574-1/9/113	Maldon	16	High Street	177, 179		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/9/110	Maldon	16	High Street	144		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/114	Maldon	16	High Street	188	The Ship And Anchor Public House	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
574-1/9/108	Maldon	16	High Street	140		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/107	Maldon	16	High Street	131		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/57	Maldon	16	High Street	12		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/100	Maldon	16	High Street	106, 108, 110	Bloomfields [106]	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/92	Maldon	16	High Street	84		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/7/90	Maldon	16	High Street	69, 71		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/82	Maldon	16	High Street	52, 52a		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, rendered, pebbledashed
574-1/8/50	Maldon	16	High Street	4, 6		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/70	Maldon	16	High Street	32, 32a, 32b		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/68	Maldon	16	High Street	26, 28	White Horse Inn [No 26]	Public House	Y	II	Brick, timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/67	Maldon	16	High Street	24, 24a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, rendered
574-1/6/55	Maldon	16	High Street	10		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/103	Maldon	16	High Street	111, 111a, 113		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/4/259	Heybridge	16	Holloway Road	25a		Outbuilding	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered, weatherboarded
574-1/4/255	Heybridge	16	Holloway Road	7	Bramley Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/172	Maldon	16	Market Hill	34	The Old Custom House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/195	Maldon	16	Silver Street	4	Chandlers	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/197	Maldon	16	Silver Street	6	The White House and Chaise House at rear	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/193	Maldon	16	Silver Street	2	The Bell	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/204	Maldon	16	Silver Street	17		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/202	Maldon	16	Silver Street	13	St. Breock Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered

574-1/4/267	Heybridge	16	The Square	2		House	Y	II	Brick, rendered, timber framed
574-1/8/28	Maldon	17	Fambridge Road	7, 9		House	N	II	Timber framed, rendered, weatherboarded, brick
574-1/7/34	Maldon	17	Fullbridge	7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, english bond brick
574-1/7/36	Maldon	17	Fullbridge		Bakehouse/Outhouse	Bakehouse	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/59	Maldon	17	High Street	14		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/9/93	Maldon	17	High Street	86		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered,
574-1/6/51	Maldon	17	High Street	7		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
574-1/9/109	Maldon	17	High Street	12		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered
574-1/4/258	Heybridge	17	Holloway Road	17		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/4/257	Heybridge	17	Holloway Road	15	Booth Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/4/256	Heybridge	17	Holloway Road	11, 12		Semi Detached House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, weatherboarded
574-1/6/139	Maldon	17	London Road	11	West Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/137	Maldon	17	London Road	6	The Forge	Forge	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, pargeting
574-1/7/173	Maldon	17	Market Hill	36		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/170	Maldon	17	Market Hill	30, 32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/165	Maldon	17	Market Hill	18	Evelyn House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/177	Maldon	17	Market Hill	40		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/7/163	Maldon	17	Market Hill	14		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/161	Maldon	17	Market Hill	10		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, ashlar
574-1/6/203	Maldon	17	Silver Street	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, ashlar
574-1/8/207	Maldon	17	Spital Road	31	Cedar Cottage	House	N	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/8/5	Maldon	18			Garden Wall	Wall	Y	II	Brick, stone rubble
574-1/4/234	Heybridge	18	Anchor Lane		Heybridge Mill House, Channels And Substructure	Mill House	N	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/16	Maldon	18	Church Walk		Peter Garrard Hair Salon	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered
574-1/7/32	Maldon	18	Fullbridge	3		Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
574-1/6/43	Maldon	18	Gate Street	27, 29		Semi Detached House	Y	II	Brick plinth, timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/89	Maldon	18	High Street	63b		Cafe	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, brick,

									rendered
574-1/6/65	Maldon	18	High Street	22	Stonecroft	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/77	Maldon	18	High Street	40, 42	Incl. The Apothecary's House	Shop	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/118	Maldon	18	High Street		Clarke Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/9/95	Maldon	18	High Street	89		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/117	Maldon	18	High Street		Chest Tomb	Chest Tomb	Y	II	Limestone, black stone
574-1/7/84	Maldon	18	High Street	54, 56		Shop	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/7/88	Maldon	18	High Street	63, 63a	Church House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/124	Maldon	18	High Street		Quilter Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/6/120	Maldon	18	High Street		Gough Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/6/126	Maldon	18	High Street		Sandle Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/4/260	Heybridge	18	Holloway Road		Boucherne	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/133	Maldon	18	London Road	2		House	Y	II*	Flemish bond brick, stuccoed, limestone
574-1/7/167	Maldon	18	Market Hill	21	The Limes	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/158	Maldon	18	Market Hill	4	Hillcrest House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/174	Maldon	18	Market Hill	36a, 38		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/175	Maldon	18	Market Hill	37		Flats	Y	II	English bond brick
574-1/7/176	Maldon	18	Market Hill	39		House	Y	II	English bond brick
574-1/7/178	Maldon	18	Market Hill	42, 44		Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
574-1/7/182	Maldon	18	Market Hill	1-8	Hillside [1-8], Hillside Cott & attached railings & wall to Cromwell Lane	Workhouse	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/196	Maldon	18	Silver Street	5	Blue Boar Hotel [part]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/8/206	Maldon	18	Spital Road	23		House	N	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
574-1/5/271	Heybridge	18	The Street		Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/10/14	Maldon	18-19	Church Street		Wall on N. side of churchyard of Church of St. Mary	Wall	Y	II	Rubble stone, flint, septaria, brick
574-1/6/121	Maldon	18-19	High Street		Group of 4 headstones	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/9/2	Maldon	19			Stable/Outhouse Block	Stable	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/8/4	Maldon	19			The Friary [West]	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/9/1	Maldon	19			The Friary [East] and attached yard walls to NW	House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/6/6	Maldon	19	Beeleigh Road	1,3		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/7/9	Maldon	19	Butt Lane		Friends' Meeting House	Friends Meeting House	N	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/10/283	Maldon	19	Church Street	30	The Jolly Sailor Public House [Part]		Y	II	Rendered, weatherboarded

574-1/10/10	Maldon	19	Church Street	8, 10, 12		Terraced House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/5/237	Heybridge	19	Colchester Road		Lodge, gates and gate piers formerly to the Towers	House	N	II	Concrete
574-1/6/21	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill	5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/23	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill	11	Cromwell Guest House	Guest House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/22	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill	7, 9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/20	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill		Public pump	Pump	Y	II	Cast iron, brick, stone
574-1/6/19	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill	3A, 3B	+ Masonic Lodge, Cromwell Cottage [No 3B]	House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/6/24	Maldon	19	Cromwell Hill		Cromwell Lodge	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, weatherboarded
574-1/6/25	Maldon	19	Cromwell Lane	21		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/8/29	Maldon	19	Fambridge Road	14		House	N	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered
574-1/7/33	Maldon	19	Fullbridge	3a, 5	Fulmar House [5]	House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/7/35	Maldon	19	Fullbridge		Fullbridge House, Boundary Walls And Rear Yard	House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/7/37	Maldon	19	Fullbridge		Fullbridge Mill	Flour Mill	Y	II	London stock brick
574-1/6/42	Maldon	19	Gate Street	11, 13	Fushia Cottage And Rose Cottage`	Semi-detached house	Y	II	London stock brick
574-1/6/40	Maldon	19	Gate Street	2	Former Stables/Outbuilding	Stable	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/41	Maldon	19	Gate Street	7, 9		Semi-detached house	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/74	Maldon	19	High Street	37a, 37b	Poole House	Shop	Y	II	Brick
574-1/6/54	Maldon	19	High Street		Yard Pump	Pump	Y	II	Wood, cast iron
574-1/8/49	Maldon	19	High Street	2	Oakwood House and attached garden wall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/52	Maldon	19	High Street	8		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, brick
574-1/6/53	Maldon	19	High Street	9		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
574-1/6/123	Maldon	19	High Street		Pair Head Stones	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/9/101	Maldon	19	High Street	107		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, rendered
574-1/9/99	Maldon	19	High Street	105		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, stuccoed
574-1/9/106	Maldon	19	High Street	123, 125		House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
574-1/6/125	Maldon	19	High Street		Raymond Tomb	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone
574-1/7/87	Maldon	19	High Street	58		Shop	Y	II	English bond brick, terracotta dressing
574-1/6/119	Maldon	19	High Street		Cole Headstone	Tombstone	Y	II	Limestone

574-1/7/86	Maldon	19	High Street	57, 59		Shop	Y	II	English bond brick, terracotta dressing
574-1/7/85	Maldon	19	High Street	55		Shop	Y	II	English bond brick
574-1/7/83	Maldon	19	High Street	53		Shop	Y	II	English bond brick, ashlar dressing
574-1/9/97	Maldon	19	High Street		Cottage to rear of Nos 90, 92, 94	House	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, brick
574-1/7/81	Maldon	19	High Street	50, 50a		Shop	Y	II	Gault brick, portland stone
574-1/7/80	Maldon	19	High Street	47		Shop	Y	II	English bond brick, stone/ terracotta dressings
574-1/6/72	Maldon	19	High Street	35a, 35b		Shop	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/78	Maldon	19	High Street	41		Shop	Y	II	Suffolk english bond brick, stone
574-1/6/60	Maldon	19	High Street	15		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/73	Maldon	19	High Street	36	National Westminster Bank	House	Y	II	Suffolk brick, stuccoed
574-1/9/104	Maldon	19	High Street	114, 114a, 116, 116a		House	Y	II	Gault brick
574-1/6/62	Maldon	19	High Street	19		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/71	Maldon	19	High Street	34		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered,
574-1/6/69	Maldon	19	High Street	30, 30a		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/79	Maldon	19	High Street	43, 45	Post Office, Hall to rear and attached lantern and bracket	Post Office	Y	II	Brick
574-1/6/64	Maldon	19	High Street	21		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, stuccoed
574-1/6/66	Maldon	19	High Street	23, 25		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/4/261	Heybridge	19	Holloway Road		Railings fronting Boucherne	Railings	Y	II	Iron
574-1/4/254	Heybridge	19	Holloway Road	6	Bridge House	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/131	Maldon	19	Lodge Road		The Lodge and stables to SE	Officers Mess	Y	II	Gault brick, weatherboarded
574-1/6/135	Maldon	19	London Road	4	+ Attached Railings	House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/6/148	Maldon	19	London Road	27, 29		Semi Detached House	Y	II	Gault brick, stuccoed
574-1/6/138	Maldon	19	London Road	8, 10		House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/6/147	Maldon	19	London Road	25	Seven Chimneys	House	Y	II	Flemish bond gault brick, stuccoed
574-1/6/149	Maldon	19	London Road	31, 33	Chynowth [31]	Semi Detached House	Y	II	Brick, stuccoed
574-1/6/150.	Maldon	19	London Road	34, 34a		Semi Detached House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/6/146	Maldon	19	London Road	24-30 [Even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/151	Maldon	19	London Road	35, 37	All Saints' Junior School	Church School	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/136	Maldon	19	London Road		Yard Pump	Pump	Y	II	Timber, lead, iron

574-1/6/140	Maldon	19	London Road	12		House	Y	II	London stock brick, stuccoed
574-1/6/152	Maldon	19	London Road	36		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, ashlar rendered
574-1/6/153	Maldon	19	London Road	38, 40	Reeds House [40]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/154	Maldon	19	London Road		County Court and frontage wall with gate piers	County Court	Y	II	Gault brick, ashlar dressing
574-1/6/142	Maldon	19	London Road	14		House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/6/157	Maldon	19	London Road [Off]	1, 2	The Bower	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/162	Maldon	19	Market Hill	12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/183	Maldon	19	Market Hill		Sunday School	School	Y	II	Brick
574-1/7/160	Maldon	19	Market Hill	8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/159	Maldon	19	Market Hill	6		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, rendered
574-1/7/166	Maldon	19	Market Hill	20		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick, rendered
574-1/7/169	Maldon	19	Market Hill	29	Trotters End	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/7/179	Maldon	19	Market Hill	46		Public House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/7/180	Maldon	19	Market Hill	50		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, rendered
574-1/7/171	Maldon	19	Market Hill	31		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, rendered
574-1/7/185	Maldon	19	Market Hill		United Reformed Church	Chapel	Y	II	Timber framed, pargetted, stuccoed, stone
574-1/7/186	Maldon	19	Market Hill		Railings in front of United Reformed Church	Railings	Y	II	Cast iron
574-1/6/181	Maldon	19	Market Hill		Hill House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/164	Maldon	19	Market Hill	16	Kings House and Cottage To Rear	House	Y	II	Brick, stuccoed
574-1/10/187	Maldon	19	Mill Road	2-10 [even]		Terraced House	Y	II	Gault brick
574-1/10/189	Maldon	19	Mill Road [Off]	58-68 [even]		Terraced House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/10/188	Maldon	19	Mill Road [Off]	31	Lancaster House	House	Y	II	Brick, stuccoed
574-1/10/190	Maldon	19	North Street	41	The Old Castle	Public House	N	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/10/191	Maldon	19	North Street	61	+ Drawing Office and adjoining workshop	House	N	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/6/192	Maldon	19	Silver Street	1	Annex to Blue Boar Hotel	Hotel	Y	II	Flemish bond stock brick
574-1/6/198	Maldon	19	Silver Street	7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/199	Maldon	19	Silver Street	8, 10	Maldon Court School	House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/6/200	Maldon	19	Silver Street	9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/6/201	Maldon	19	Silver Street	11		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
574-1/7/211	Maldon	19	Station Road		Maldon East Railway Station	Railway Station	N	II	Flemish bond brick, stuccoed, ashlar
574-1/9/212	Maldon	19	The Hythe		Taylor and sons, sailmakers	Granary	N	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded

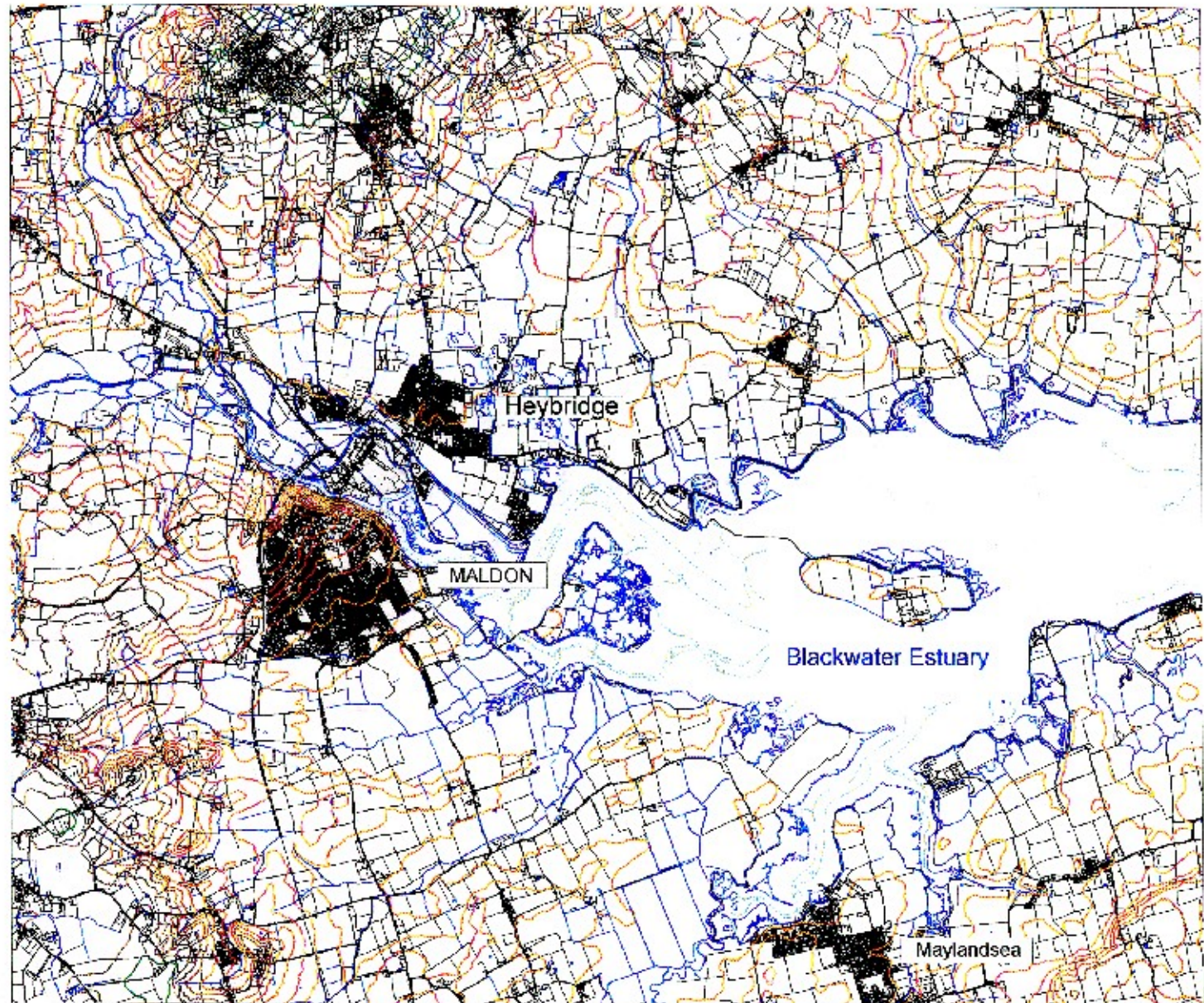
574-1/4/268	Heybridge	19	The Square		The Bembridge Hotel	Hotel	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/5/275	Heybridge	19	The Street		The Queen Victoria Public House	Public House	Y	II	Brick, rendered
574-1/9/214	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	44	High View	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/9/215	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	46	Alcove Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, rendered
574-1/9/216	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	48	Middleton Homes for the Blind	Terraced House	Y	II	Gault brick
574-1/9/217	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	58-66 [Even]		Terraced House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/9/218	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	72, 74, 76	The Star House [72]	Public House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
574-1/9/219	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	78, 80		House	Y	II	Brick
574-1/9/213	Maldon	19	Wantz Road	25-31 [odd]		Terraced House	Y	II	Gault brick, gault quoins
574-1/6/221	Maldon	19	West Chase		The Convent [Franciscan Convent Mount View RC]	House	N	II	Stcok brick, terracotta, stone
574-1/6/7	Maldon	20	Beeleigh Road	37		House	N	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, corrugated zinc roof
574-1/6/122	Maldon	20	High Street		Horse trough	Horse Trough	Y	II	Granite
574-1/6/127	Maldon	20	High Street		War Memorial	War Memorial	Y	II	Portland stone
574-1/7/184	Maldon	20	Market Hill		3 K6 telephone kiosks	Telephone Box	Y	II	Cast iron
574-1/5/272	Heybridge	20	The Street		Horse Trough	Horse Trough	Y	II	Granite
574-1/9/103	Maldon		Butt Lane	2			Y	II	
574-1/6/66	Maldon		Coach Lane	3 [flats 1 & 2]			Y	II	
574-1/6/69	Maldon		Edward Walk	1			Y	II	
574-1/6/67	Maldon		White Horse Lane	14, 16			Y	II	

APPENDIX 3: URBAN COMPONENTS LIST

ID	DESCRIPTION
ROMAN	
450	BUILT-UP AREA
451	TEMPLE COMPLEX
452	MARKET-PLACE
453	CEMETERY
SAXON	
454	<i>BURH</i>
455	BUILT-UP AREA
456	MARKET-PLACE
457	ST PETER'S CHURCH
458	THE HYTHE
459	ST MARY'S CHURCH
460	THE MINT
510	KING'S HALL
MEDIEVAL	
461	BUILT-UP AREA
462	MARKET-PLACE
463	MOOT HALL
464	PUBLIC BUILDING
465	D'ARCY HOUSE
466	ST PETER'S CHURCH
467	ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
468	PRIEST'S HOUSE
469	ST MARY'S CHURCH
470	CARMELITE FRIARY
471	ST GILES LEPER HOSPITAL
472	ST MARY'S CHAPEL
488	ST HELEN'S CHAPEL
473	THE HYTHE
474	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE
475	THE MOOT HALL DITCH
476	THE TOWN MIDDEN
477	ARCHERY BUTTS
478	THE TOWN DOWNS
511	KING'S HALL
512	THE MINT
POST-MEDIEVAL	
479	BUILT-UP AREA
480	MARKET-PLACE
481	CORN CROSS
482	THE NEW MARKET PLACE
483	D'ARCY'S TOWER/MOOT HALL
484	BUTTERMARKET
485	ST PETER'S CHURCH/PLUME LIBRARY
486	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH
487	ST MARY'S CHURCH
489	THE FRIARY
490	ST GILES HOSPITAL
491	FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE
492	TOWN MIDDEN
493	PEST HOUSE
494	WORKHOUSE
495	ST PETER'S WORKHOUSE/HOSPITAL
496	RECREATION GROUND AND LIDO
497	PUBLIC HALL/POST OFFICE
498	COUNTY COURT
499	CUSTOM HOUSE

500	CIVIL WAR DEFENSES
501	MALDON IRONWORKS
502	MALDON SALTWORKS
503	FULLBRIDGE MILL
504	RAYLEIGH MILL
505	J.G. SADD TIMBER MERCHANTS
506	FULLBRIDGE
507	THE HYTHE
508	CHELMER AND BLACKWATER NAVIGATION
509	RAILWAY


MALDON ENVIRONS

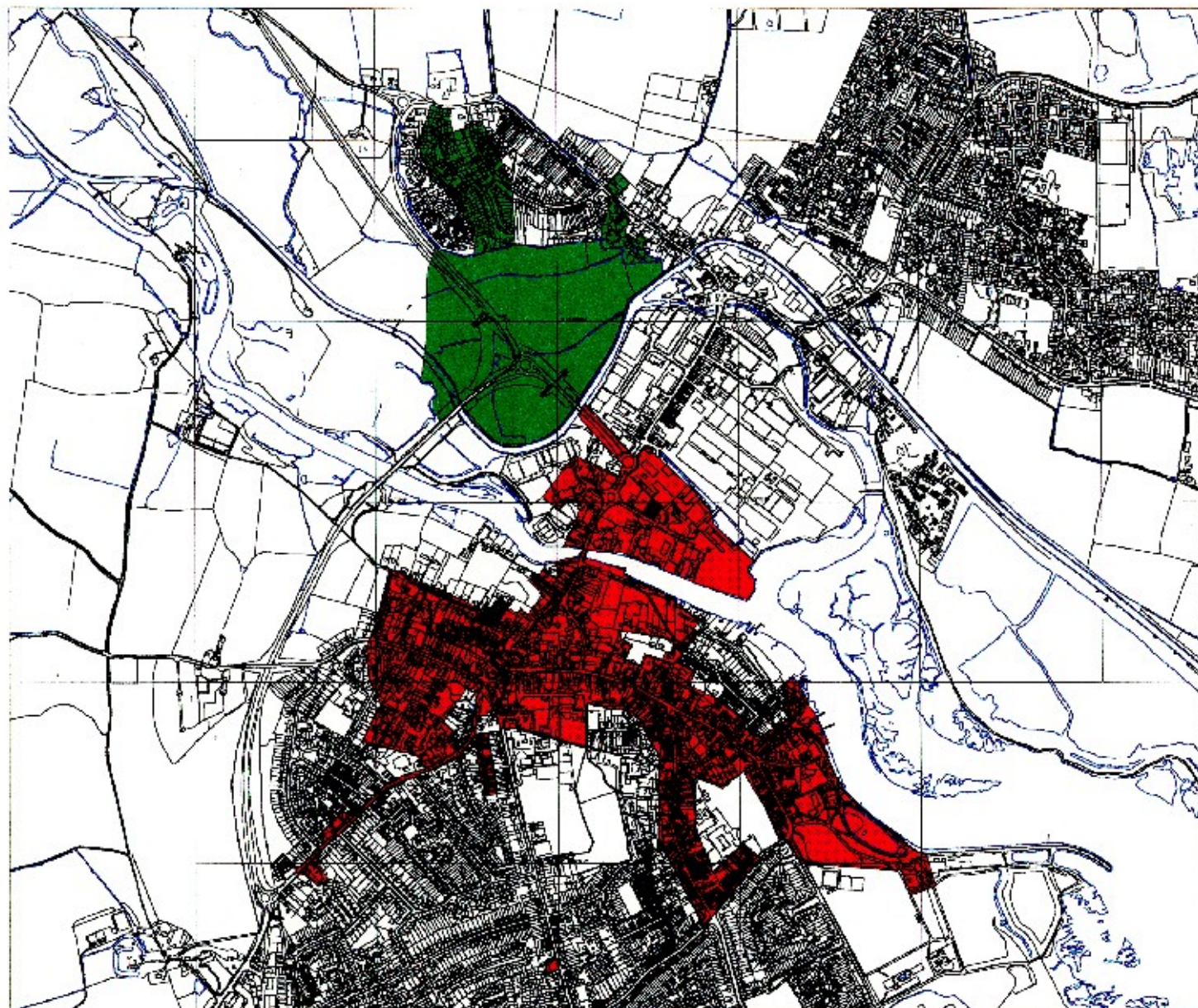


3 0 3 6 Kilometers

MALDON HISTORIC TOWN EXTENT



 Roman town
 Saxon, medieval and post-medieval town



0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

MALDON **SMR and Listed Buildings** **High Street area**



Listed buildings by century

- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20

- ★ SMR find-spot
- SMR site



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

MALDON **SMR and Listed Buildings** **Roman town area**



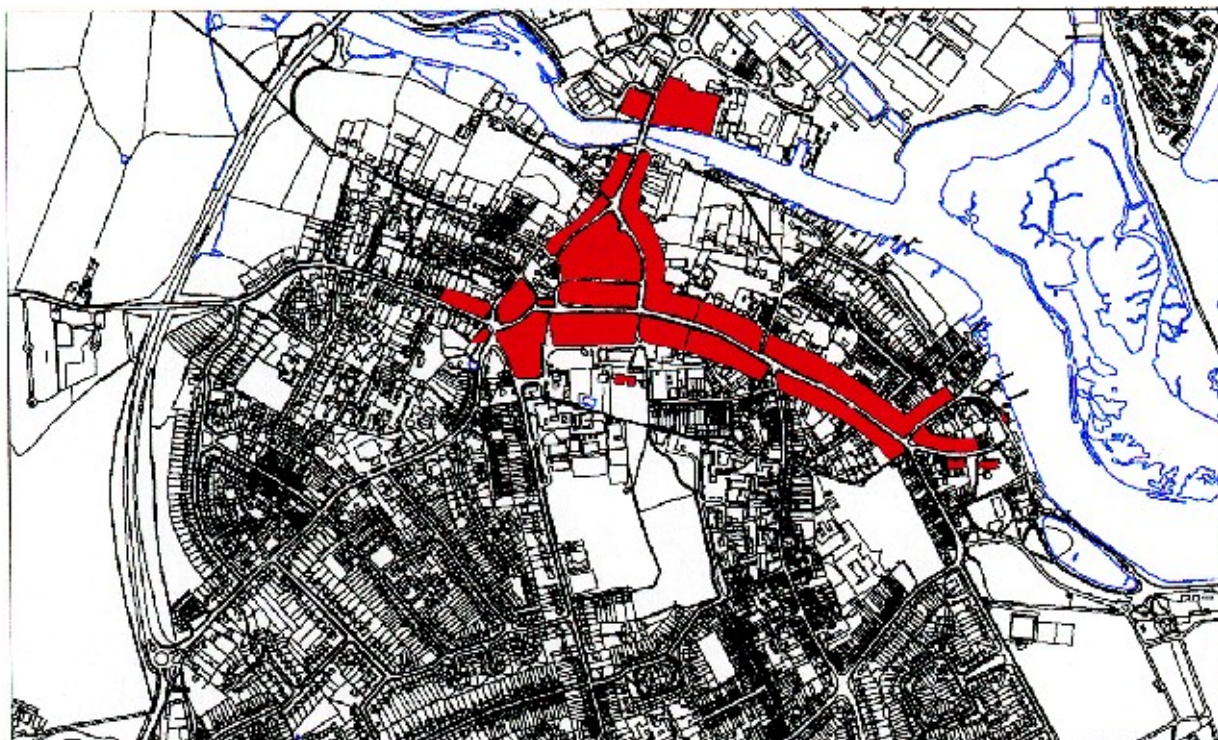
Listed Buildings by century

- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 18-19
- 19
- 20
- ★ SMR find-spots
- SMR sites

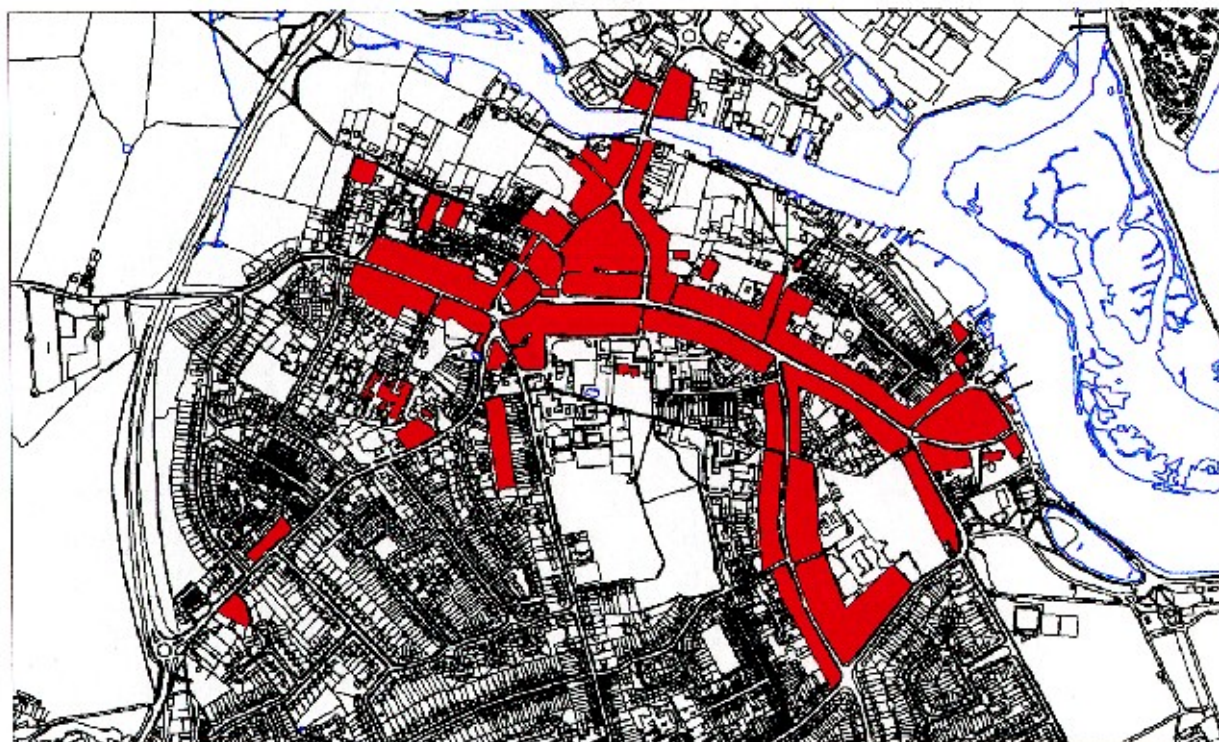
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The Development of Maldon from the Cartographic Evidence

1777



1873




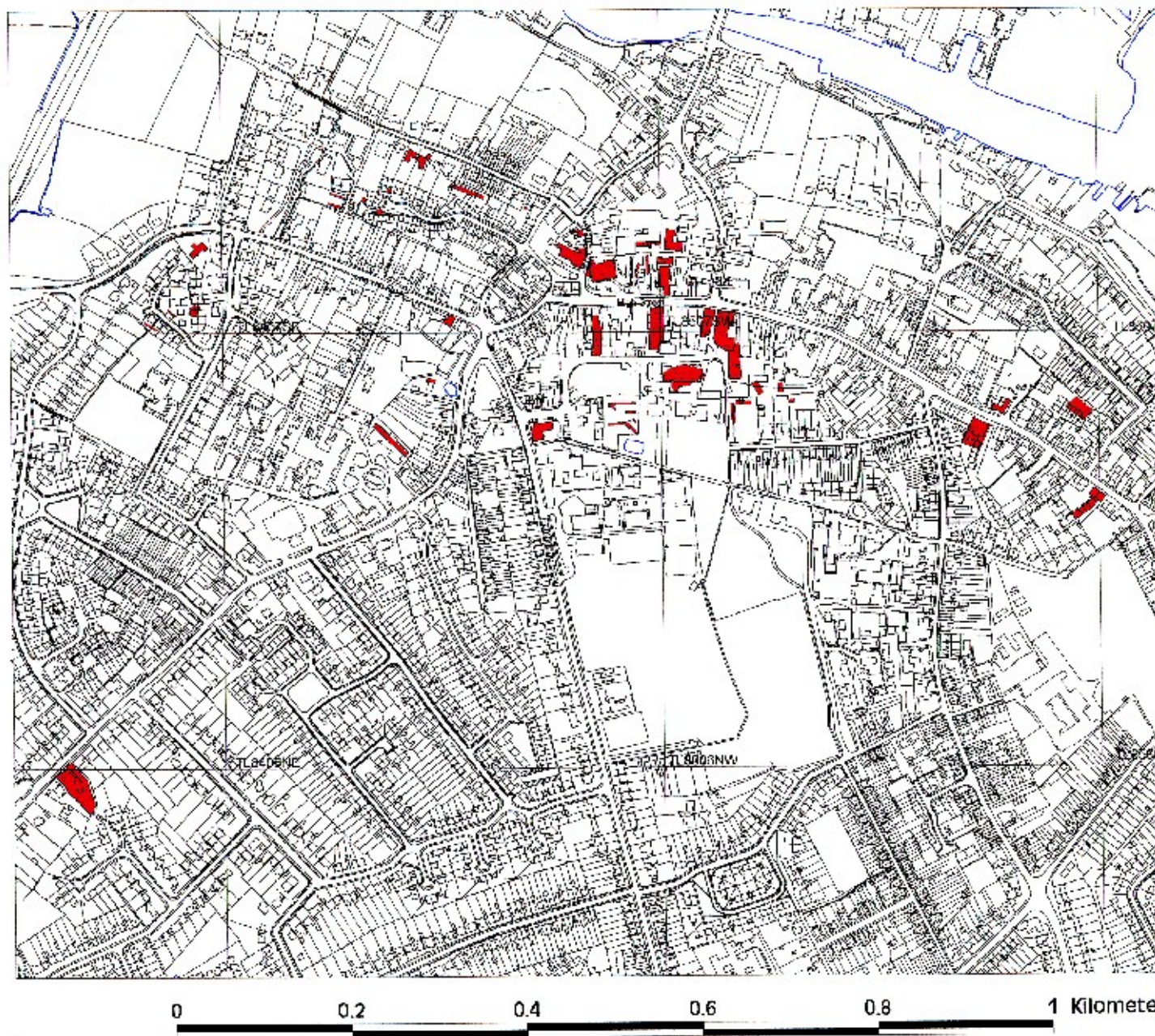
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MALDON Fieldwork High Street area



 Excavations



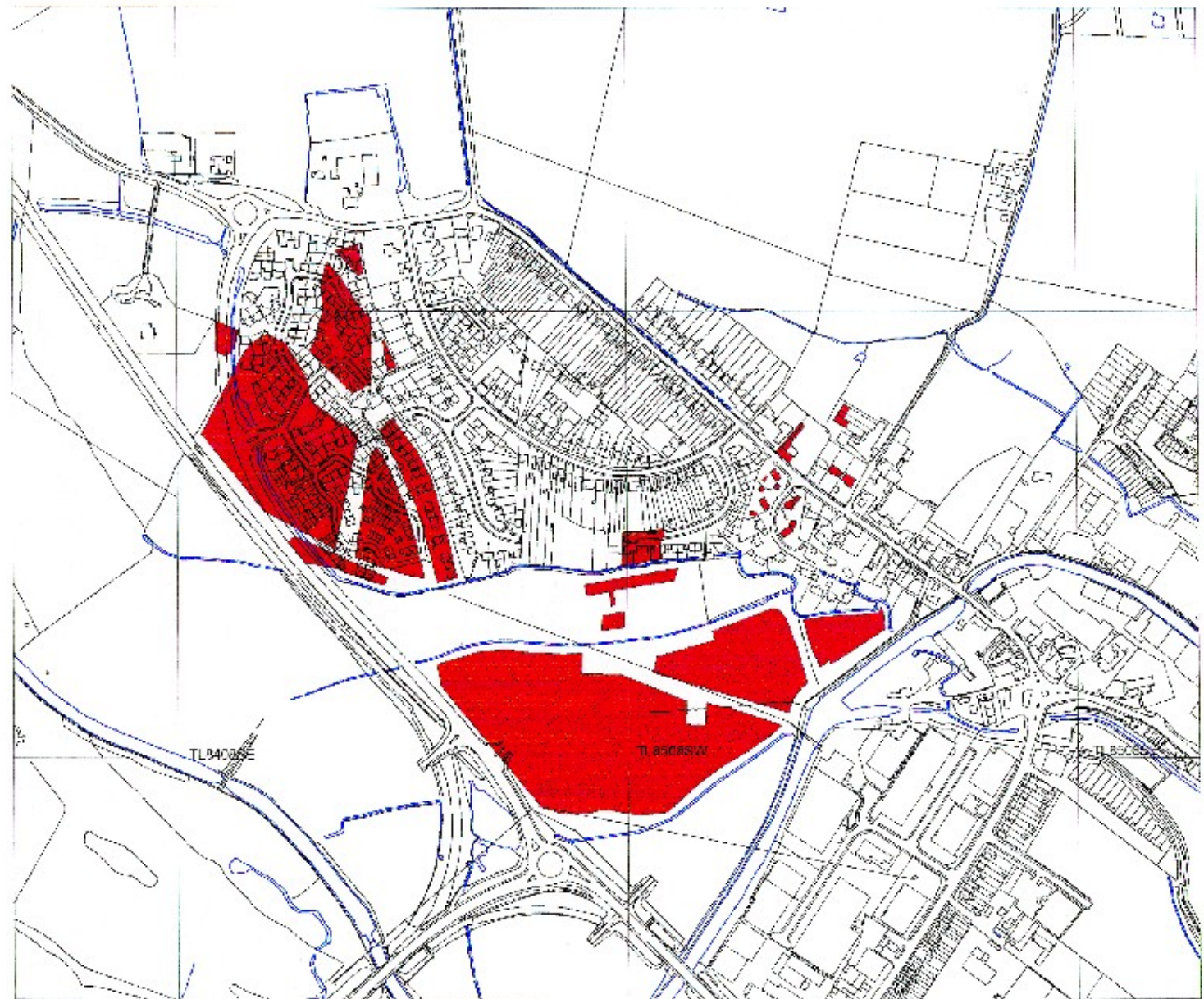
MALDON

Fieldwork

The Roman town



 Fieldwork

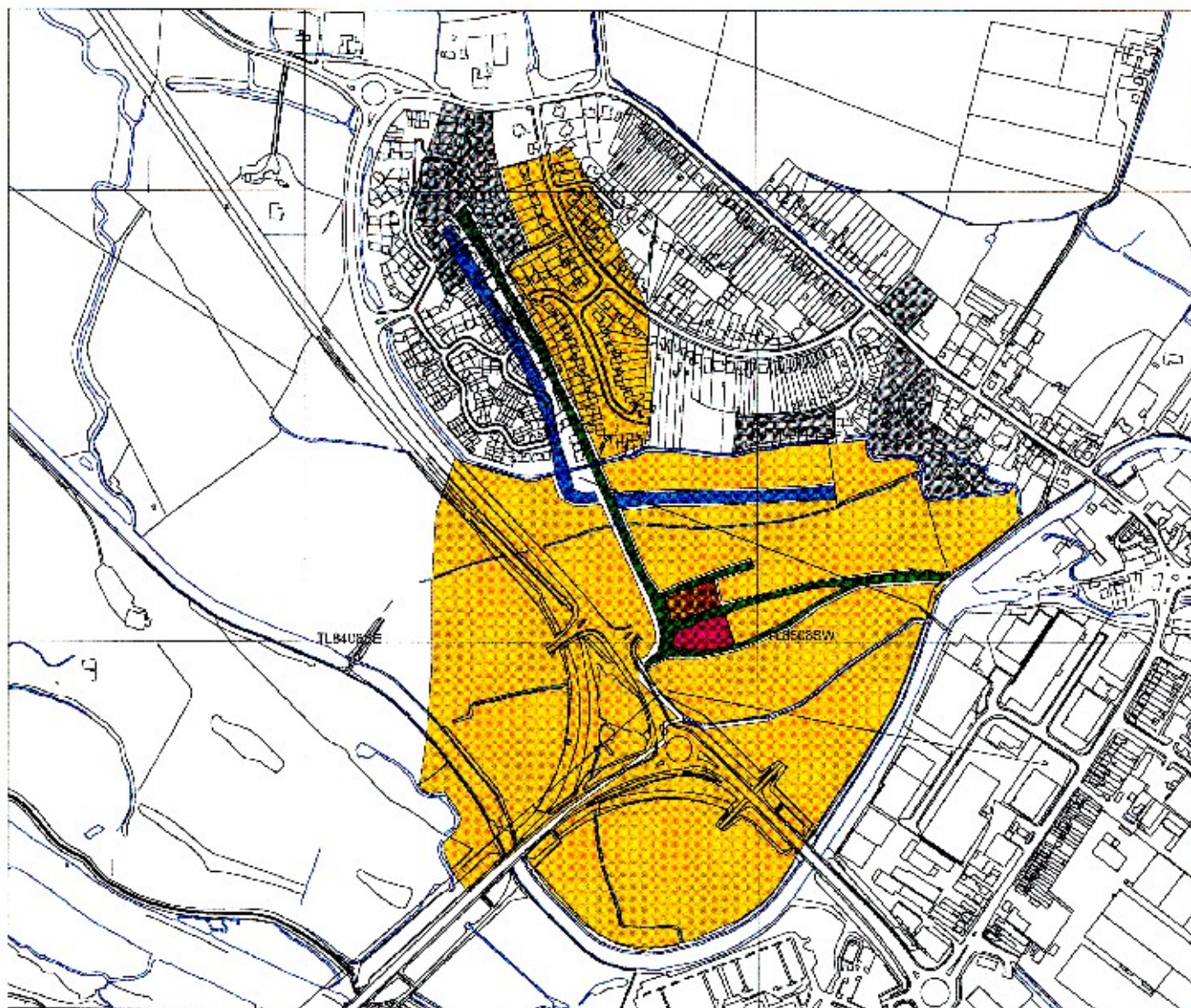


0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

MALDON Roman interpretation



- KEY
- BUILT-UP AREA
 - CEMETERY
 - MARKET-PLACE
 - OLD WATER-COURSE
 - ROADS
 - TEMPLE COMPLEX

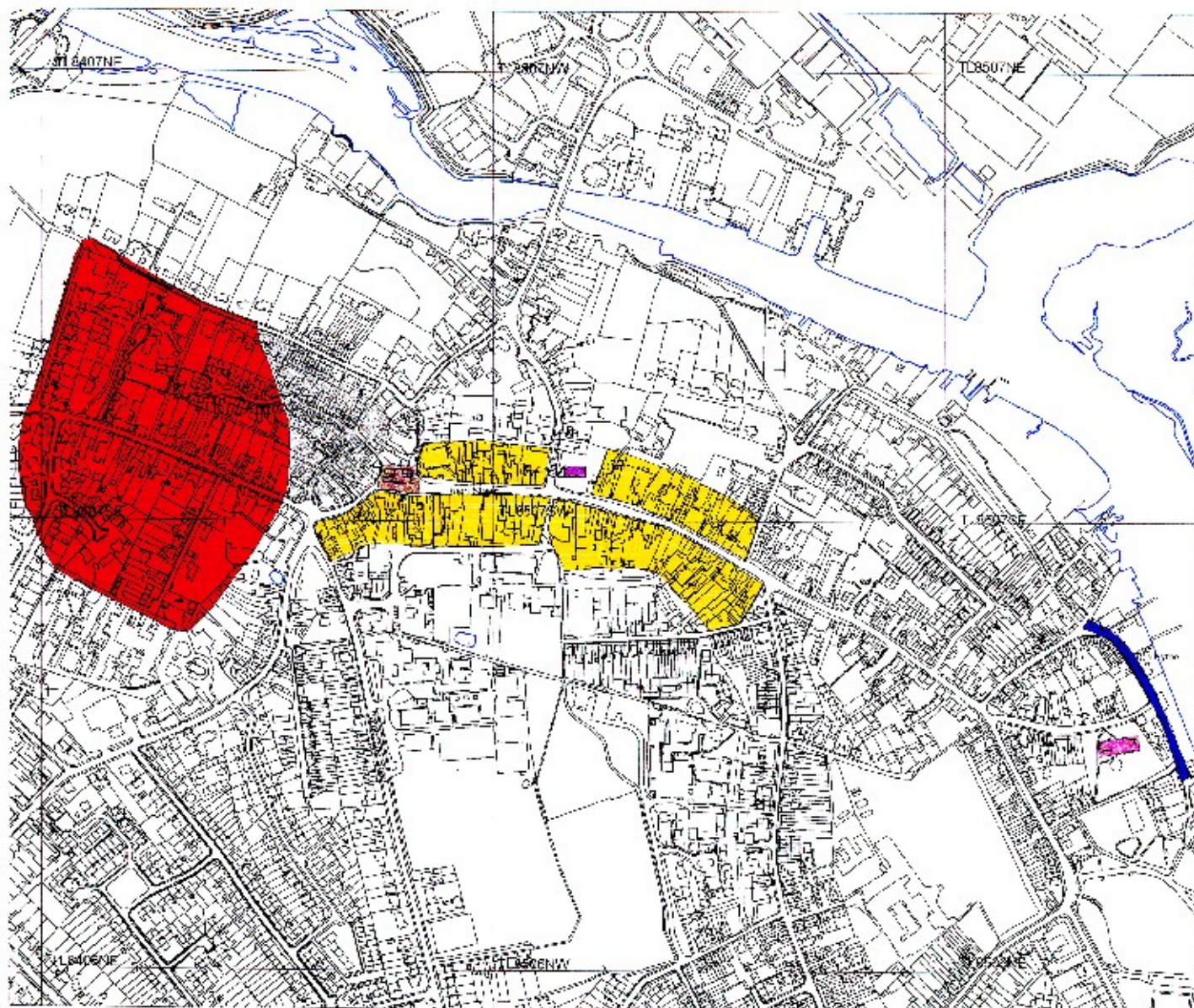


MALDON

Saxon interpretation



- KEY
- BUILT-UP AREA
 - BURH
 - MARKET-PLACE
 - ST MARY'S CHURCH
 - ST PETER'S CHURCH
 - THE HYTHE
 - POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE/THE KING'S HALL



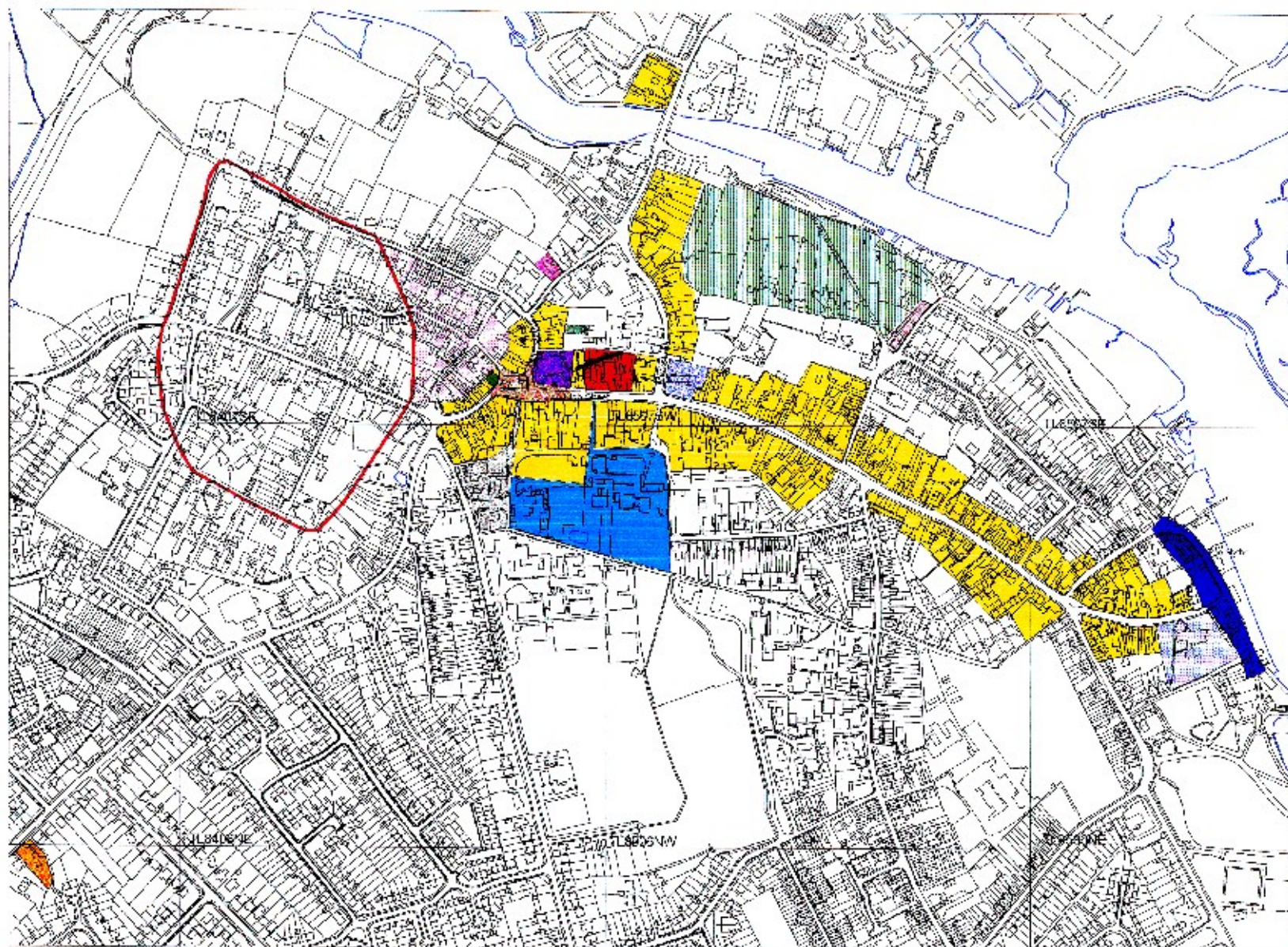
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

MALDON Medieval interpretation



KEY

- BURH
- THE MOOT HALL DITCH
- ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
- ARCHERY BUTTS
- BUILT-UP AREA
- CARMELITE FRIARY
- D'ARCY HOUSE
- MARKET-PLACE
- MOOT HALL
- POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE
- PRIEST'S HOUSE
- PUBLIC BUILDING
- ST GILES LEPER HOSPITAL
- ST HELEN'S CHAPEL
- ST MARY'S CHURCH
- ST PETER'S CHURCH
- THE HYTHE
- THE TOWN DOWNS
- THE TOWN MIDDEN



1:5000

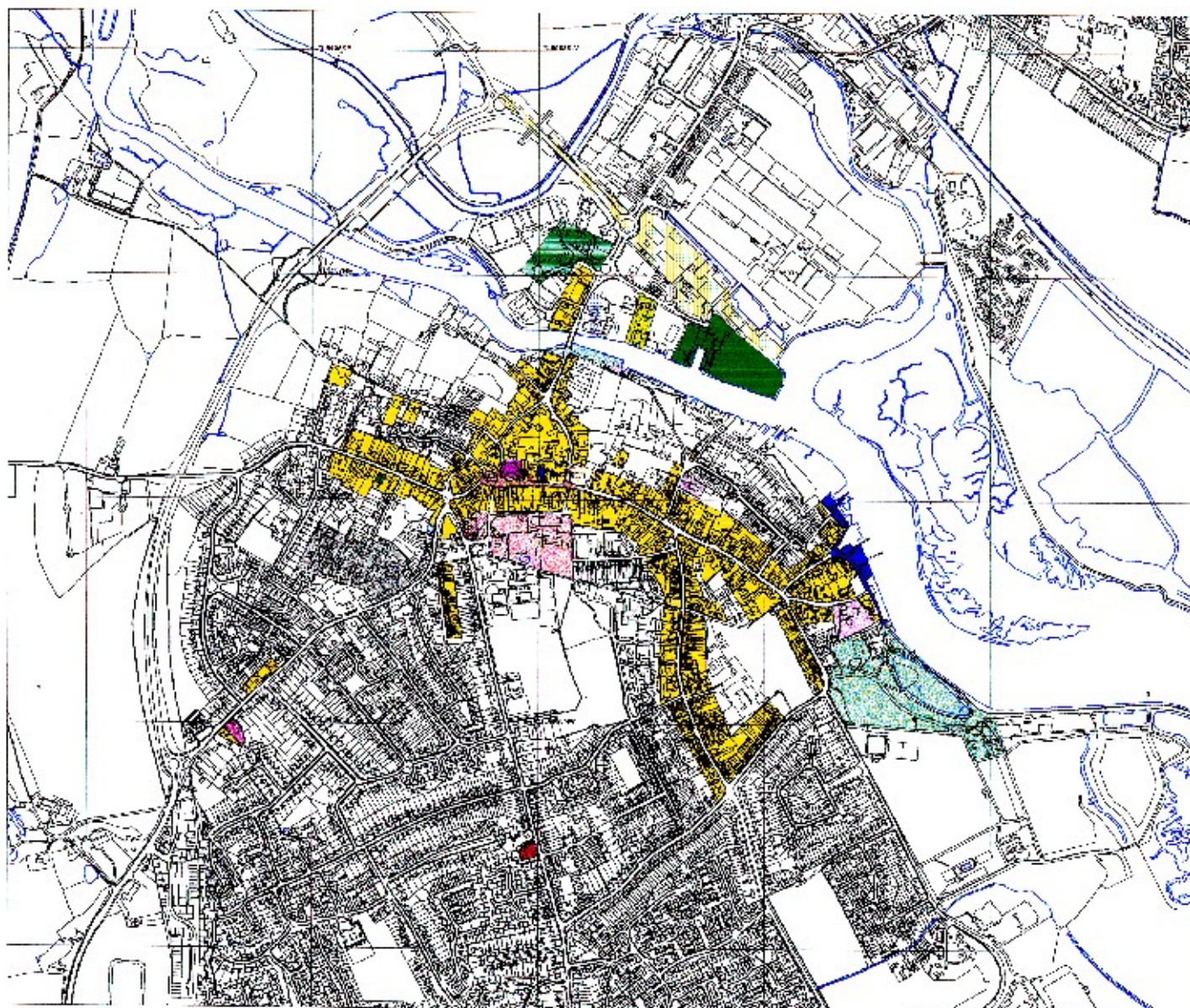
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MALDON Post-medieval interpretation



KEY

- ALL SAINT'S CHURCH
- BUILT-UP AREA
- BUTTERMARKET
- CORN CROSS
- COUNTY COURT
- CUSTOM HOUSE
- D'ARCY'S TOWER/MOOT HALL
- FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE
- FULLBRIDGE
- FULLBRIDGE MILL
- J.G. SADD TIMBER MERCHANTS
- MALDON IRONWORKS
- MALDON SALTWORKS
- MARKET PLACE
- MOOT HALL
- PEST HOUSE
- PUBLIC HALL/POST OFFICE
- RAILWAY
- RAYLEIGH MILL
- RECREATION GROUND AND LIDO
- ST GILES HOSPITAL
- ST HELEN'S CHAPEL
- ST MARY'S CHURCH
- ST PETER'S CHURCH/PLUME LIBRARY
- ST PETER'S WORKHOUSE/HOSPITAL
- THE FRIARY
- THE HYTHE
- THE NEW MARKET PLACE
- TOWN MIDDEN
- WORKHOUSE



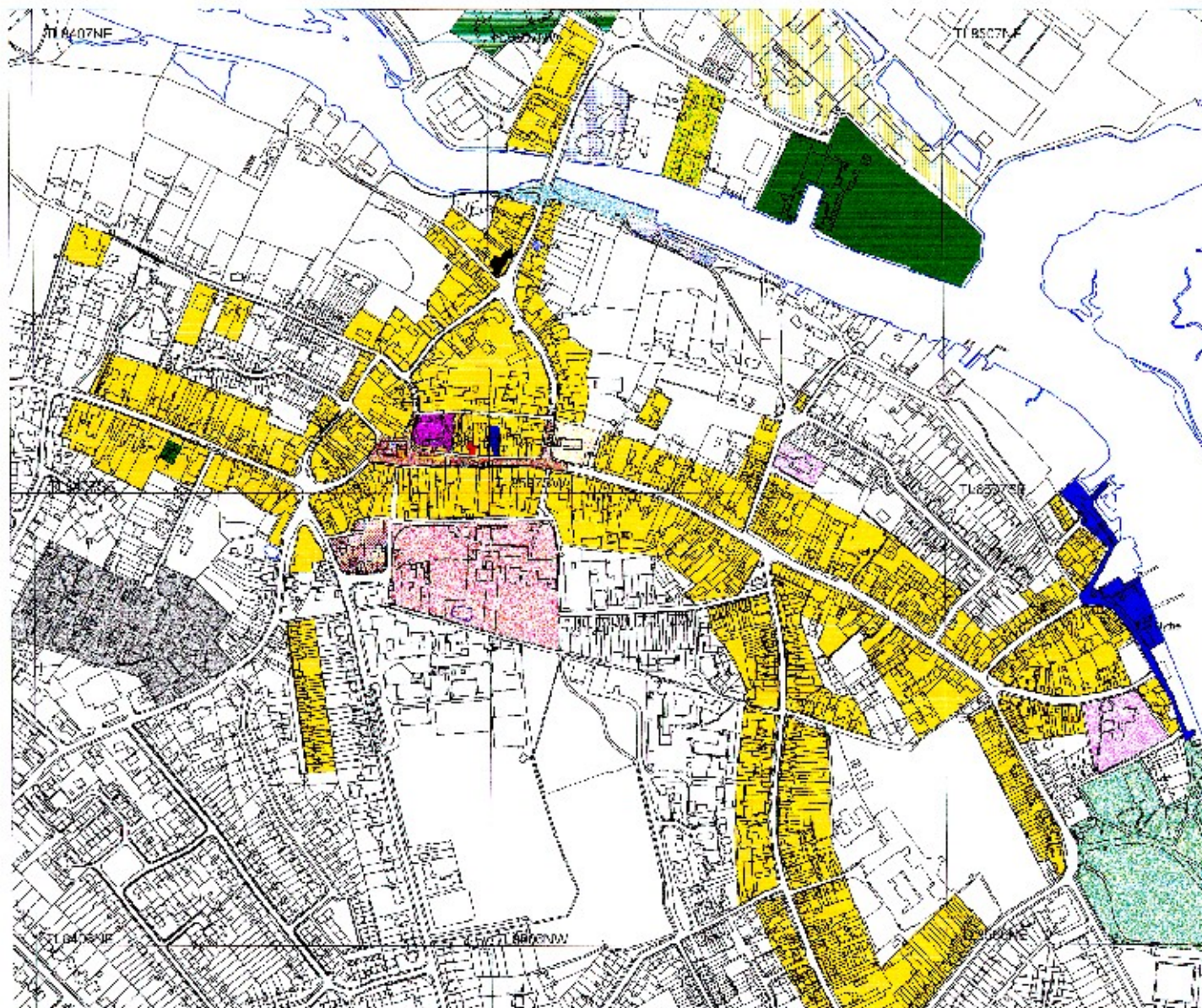
0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

MALDON

Post-medieval interpretation High Street area



- KEY
- ALL SAINT'S CHURCH
 - BUILT-UP AREA
 - BUTTERMARKET
 - CORN CROSS
 - COUNTY COURT
 - CUSTOM HOUSE
 - D'ARCY'S TOWER/MOOT HALL
 - FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE
 - FULLBRIDGE
 - FULLBRIDGE MILL
 - J.C. SADD TIMBER MERCHANTS
 - MALDON IRONWORKS
 - MALDON SALTWORKS
 - MARKET-PLACE
 - MOOT HALL
 - PEST HOUSE
 - PUBLIC HALL/POST OFFICE
 - RAILWAY
 - RAYLEIGH MILL
 - RECREATION GROUND AND LIDO
 - ST GILES HOSPITAL
 - ST HELEN'S CHAPEL
 - ST MARY'S CHURCH
 - ST PETER'S CHURCH/PLUME LIBRARY
 - ST PETER'S WORKHOUSE/HOSPITAL
 - THE FRIARY
 - THE HYTHE
 - THE NEW MARKET PLACE
 - TOWN MIDDEN
 - WORKHOUSE

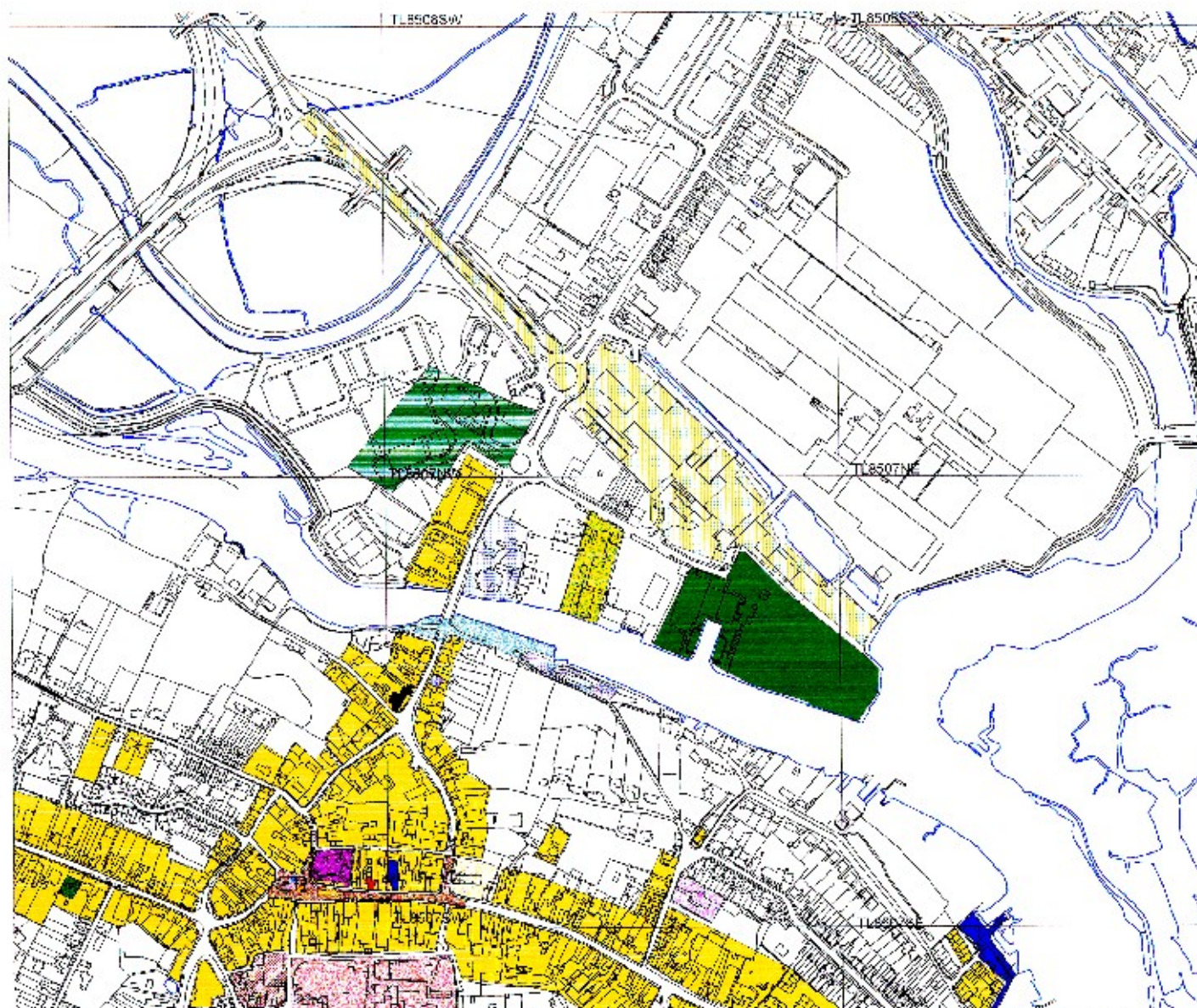


0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

MALDON Post-medieval interpretation Fullbridge area



- KEY
- ALL SAINT'S CHURCH
 - BUILT-UP AREA
 - BUTTERMARKET
 - CORN CROSS
 - COUNTY COURT
 - CUSTOM HOUSE
 - D'ARCY'S TOWER/MOOT HALL
 - FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE
 - FULLBRIDGE
 - FULLBRIDGE MILL
 - J.G. SADD TIMBER MERCHANTS
 - MALDON IRONWORKS
 - MALDON SALTWORKS
 - MARKET-PLACE
 - MOOT HALL
 - PUBLIC HALL/POST OFFICE
 - RAILWAY
 - RAYLEIGH MILL
 - ST PETER'S CHURCH/PLUME LIBRARY
 - ST PETER'S WORKHOUSE/HOSPITAL
 - THE FRIARY
 - THE HYTHE
 - THE NEW MARKET PLACE
 - TOWN MIDDEN
 - WORKHOUSE



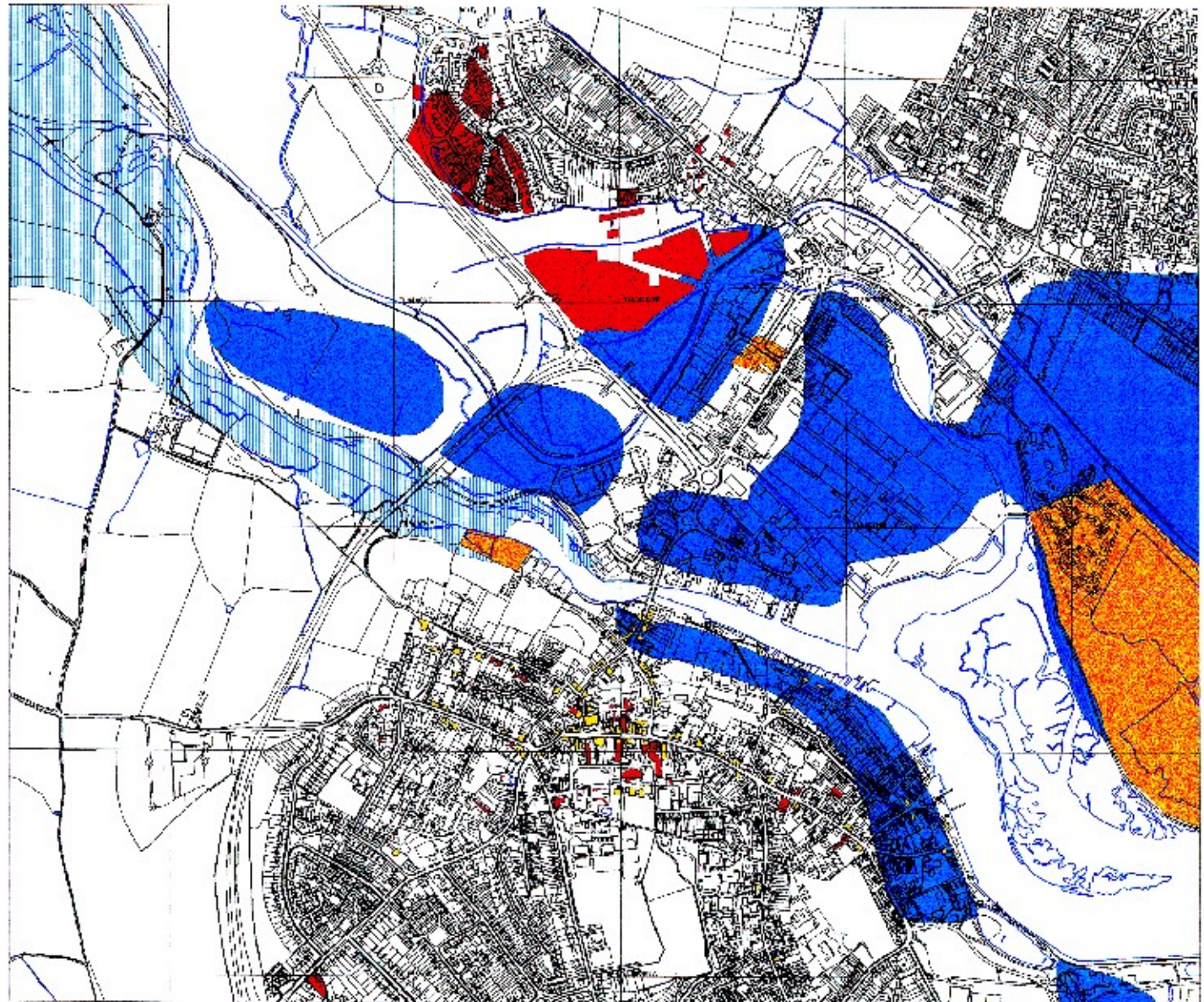
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MALDON

Areas of disturbance



- Cellars
- Excavations
- Quarried
- Prone to saltwater flooding
- Prone to fresh water flooding

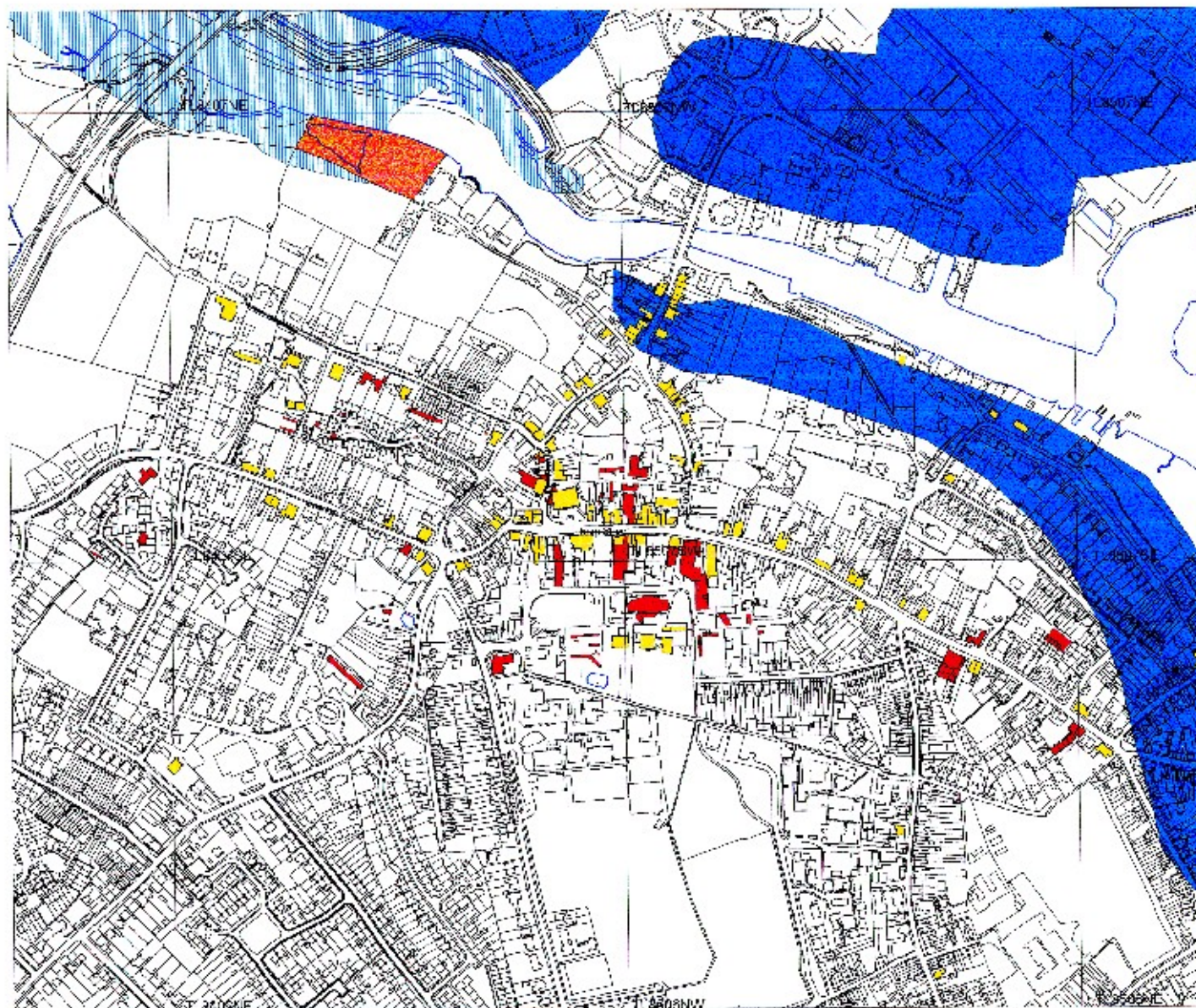


0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometers

MALDON Disturbance High Street area



- Cellars
- Excavations
- Quarried
- Land prone to salt water flooding
- Land prone to fresh water flooding



1:5000 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Kilometres

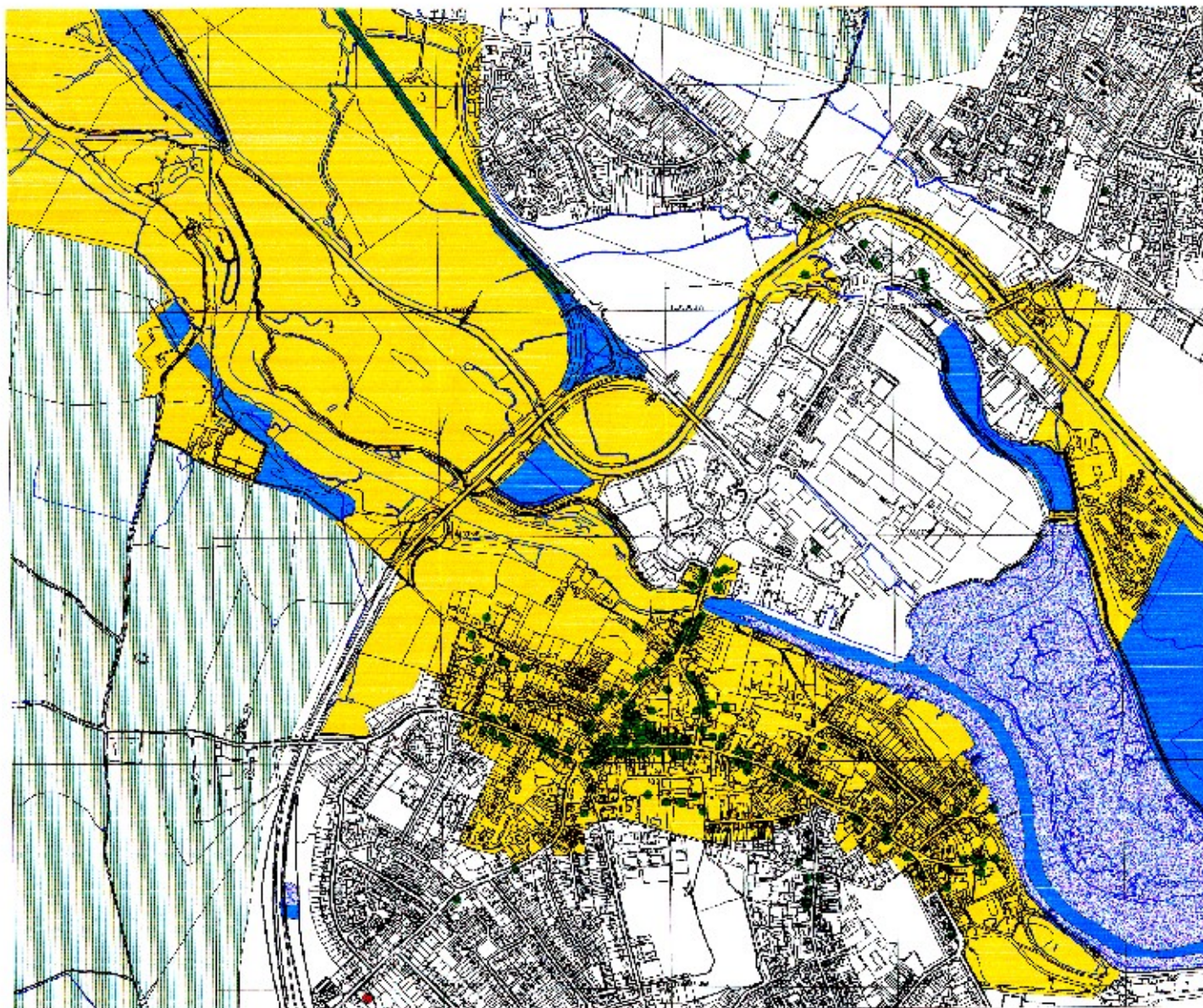
MALDON

Planning constraints



CONSTRAINTS

- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Importance
- Country Park
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
- Conservation Area
- Special Landscape Area



0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers